THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
At Ebensburg, Pa., by H. A. McPike,

Guaranteed Circulation - 1,104
AND STILL A BOOMING. MATCH IT?

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, cash in advance.....$1.50
" " " if not p'd within 3 mos. 1.75
" " " if not p'd within 6 mos. 2.00
" " " if not p'd within year. 2.25

☞ To persons residing outside the county 25 cents additional per year will be charged to cover postage.

☞ In no event will the above terms be departed from, and those who don't consult their own interests by paying in advance must not complain if we place on the same footing as those who do. Let this fact be distinctly understood from this time forward.

☞ Pay for your paper before you stop it, if you stop it you must. None but scalawags do otherwise. Don't be a scalawag—life's too short.

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1879. NUMBER 4.

Advertising Rates.

The large and rapidly increasing circulation of THE FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers. Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

1 inch, 3 times	$ 1.50
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JOB PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't forget it.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fi. Fa., Fi. Fa., Vend. Expon., Vend. Expon.* and *Levari Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on

MONDAY, MARCH 3d, 1879,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of George H. Roberts, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in White township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Rev. B. Bowman, Abram Yoas, Dr. Fisher and others, containing 96 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared, having thereon erected a one and-a-half story log house and barn, now in the occupancy of George H. Roberts, and a one-and-a-half story log house. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Cummins Donahoe. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Cummins Donahoe.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Patrick Ridge, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Cresson township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Mich'l Nagle, John Kaylor, Geo. Ritzinger, and others, containing 150 acres, more or less, about 50 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one and-a-half story log house, log barn and saw mill, now in the occupancy of Patrick Ridge. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Mich'l Nagle, John Kaylor, Geo. Ritzinger, and others, executors of the last will and testament of John Bradley, dec'd.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Luke Dwyer, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Durbin, estate of Patrick Finnegan, deceased, estate of Thomas Fourtney, deceased, and others, containing 127 acres, more or less, about 25 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house, barn and stable, now in the occupancy of John Durbin. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Charles Flick.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Jacob Sherman, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lot of J. L. Martin and E. & H. Rutter, fronting on Crawford street, on the north, Pitney street on the east, Horner street on the south, and an alley on the west, having thereon erected a two story frame and frame stable, now in the occupancy of Jacob Sherman. Also, all the right, title and interest of David F. Rivers, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in the East ward of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Crawford street on the south, Horner street on the west, lot of Rev. Hughes on the west, lot of Samuel Baxter on the east, having thereon erected a two story frame house, now in the occupancy of said David F. Rivers. Also, all the right, title and interest of Samuel Baxter, of, in and to a piece or parcel of ground situated in the East ward of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Hamilton street on the north, lot of Rev. Hughes on the west, and land of Sam'l Baxter on the south and east, having thereon erected a two story frame house, now in the occupancy of said Samuel Baxter. Also, all the right, title and interest of Samuel Baxter, of, in and to a piece or parcel of ground situated in the East ward of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on High street on the south, lot of Samuel Baxter and A. A. Barker on the west, Pitney street on the north, and lot of D. Evans on the east, having thereon erected a one and-a-half story frame house, now in the occupancy of Patrick Flinn. Also, all the right, title and interest of Patrick Flinn, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Durbin, estate of Patrick Finnegan, deceased, estate of Thomas Fourtney, deceased, and others, containing 127 acres, more or less, about 25 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house, barn and stable, now in the occupancy of Joseph Durbin. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Charles Flick.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Jacob Sherman, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lot of J. L. Martin and E. & H. Rutter, fronting on Crawford street, on the north, Pitney street on the south, and an alley on the west, having thereon erected a two story plank house and stable, now in the occupancy of ——— Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Fran-

Also, all the right, title and interest of John Rodgers, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., described as follows: Beginning at a post on the north side of the Portage Rail Road, at the corner of lot of Michael Hite, thence by land of Michael Hite, north 15 degrees, west 136 perches, to a hemlock; thence by land of Thomas Rodgers, north 65 degrees, west 86 perches, to a post at creek; thence down said creek by land of Thomas Rodgers, south 25 degrees, east 36 perches, more or less, to a post; thence south 85 degrees, east 72 perches, more or less, to a post; thence north 5 degrees, east 20 perches, more or less, to a post; thence south 85 degrees, east 20 perches, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres, more or less, being composed of two lots warranted to Rodgers, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Peter Rodgers. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Peter Rodgers.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds before the confirmation of the deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 3, 1879.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Ag'ts. Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fi. Fa.* and *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be offered at public sale, at the Hotel of Conrad Raab, in Johnstown, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 1st, 1879,

At 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Henry Speicher and Catherine Speicher, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Stonycreek township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Eli Hoover, Charles Van Lerner, and other lands of Henry and Catharine Speicher, containing 60 acres, more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob Hoffman.

Also, all the right, title and interest of John Hirsch, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in the First ward of Cambria borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the south on Broad street, adjoining lot of Joseph Geis on the west, lot of Thomas Finnegan on the east, and extending back to an alley, having thereon erected a two story plank house, slaughter house and stable, now in the occupancy of Michael Hileman and David Barkheimer. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Yost Hochstetler.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Jas. Shortlidge, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of George G. Borabaugh and Henry Glass, containing 3¾ acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one and-a-half story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of James Shortlidge. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Jacob J. Weaver.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Cobaugh, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Jackson township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Samuel Leidy, Samuel Beamer, and Martin Munday, containing 100 acres, more or less, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story plank house, two story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of Joseph Cobaugh. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph S. Strayer, assignee of Philip F. Shaffer.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Stephen Hildebrand, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in Taylor township, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Township road on the west, adjoining lands of Abraham Augus on the south and east, and Township road on the north, having thereon erected a frame dwelling house and stable, now in the occupancy of Stephen Hildebrand. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of P. F. Shaffer.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Geo. W. Constable, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Stonycreek township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Griffith, Coles, Hoffman, Charles Von Lueman, H. Speicher, and others, containing 160 acres, more or less, 100 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a dwelling house and plank barn, now in the occupancy of J. Replogle. Also, all the right, title and interest of George W. Constable, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Stonycreek township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Louis Von Lueman, Jesse Von Lueman, and Henry Coonsible, containing 2 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story plank house and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of George W. Constable. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Joseph Thomas, *for* use of William Gleger.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Patrick McGall, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in the village of South Fork, Croyle township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Penn. R. R. Co. and Commercial Hotel, having thereon erected a two story plank house, not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Owen McGall.

Also, all the right, title and interest of Patrick Flinn, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in the Second Ward of Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on ——— street, adjoining lot of Patrick Flinn on the west, an alley on the west, extending back to feet or lands of Cambria Iron Company, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of Patrick Flinn. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Francis Devlin.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds before the confirmation of the deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 3, 1879.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Cambria county for the year ending Jan. 13, 1879:

Am't of property insured Jan. 14, 1878	$1,248,615.98	
Am't of property insured during year	303,300.00	$1,551,915.98
Am't insured dur. year	247,450.65	
Deduct am't surrendered and canceled	62,631.00	200,090.65
Am't of property insured Jan. 13, 1879		$1,281,825.33
Am't of premium notes in force Jan. 14, 1878	$ 124,124.72	
Am't of premium notes taken during year	27,476.20	$ 151,599.92
Deduct am't expired dur. year	23,008.75	
Deduct am't surrendered and canceled	6,084.44	$ 29,093.17
Am't of premium notes subject to assess. Jan. 13, 1879		$122,506.75
No. of Policies issued during the year		267
" " in force Jan. 13, 1879		1100

CASH ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.

Am't on hand at last settlement	$3,067.82
Cash for new insurance	997.51
Interest Received	58.53
Am't assessment No. 5	605.59—$4,729.42

EXPENDITURES.

Losses to John Westover	$ 267.50
" " J. Kirkpatrick	20.00
" " M. Cronauer	500.00
" " David D. Davis	750.00
" " Peter U. Noble	75.00
" " James Giles	1,100.00
Commission on bal. assessment No. 5	30.00
Secretary's fees	133.50
Treasurer's salary	80.00
Rent	40.00
Agents' commission	197.25
Premiums returned for Policies canceled	20.41
Printing, postage, stationery and expressages	156.25
Examination of Ex. Committee	25.00
Expenses of adjusting losses	10.00—$3,516.70
Balance on hand and in bank	$1,182.86

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

Premium notes in force Jan. 13, 1879	$122,506.75
Cash on hand and in Bank	1,182.86
	$123,719.61

Jan. 21, 1879, the foregoing account audited, and correct and approved.

E. ROBERTS,
JOHN LLOYD,
JOHN J. EVANS, } Ex. Com.

Jan. 24, 1879-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on

Monday, March 3d, 1879, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of John A. Byerly, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Christ township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Williams & Foresman Wm. Sumwalt, Mrs. Nagle, Asbury Lee, and John ———, containing 500 acres, more or less, unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Lemuel Hyers, to use.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds before the confirmation of the deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 3, 1879-3t.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering with the following articles, bought by me at public sale as property of William Young, of Washington township, and left with said Wm. Young during pleasure, to wit: 1 old heating stove, 1 good parlor stove, 1 cooking stove, 1 bureau desk, 1 lot bed and bedding, 1 clock, 7 common chairs, 1 extension table, 1 dough-tray, 1 sink, part of wood rack, 1 set of harness for a two-horse wagon, 2 buggy axles, and 1 good work for a two-horse sleigh.

Jan. 27, 1879-3t.* MARY A. YOUNG.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of WM. BAKER, Sr., dec'd. Letters testamentary on the estate of William Baker, Sr., late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate that payment must be made forthwith, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PETER A. BERTRAM, Executor.

Carroll Twp., Jan. 24, 1879-6t.

A. BARKER & SON OFFER

Men's Kid Gloves, fur top, at.....75c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER

Men's Cloth Back Gloves at.....60c.

A. A. BARKER & SON OFFER

Navy Buck Gauntlets, big bargain $1.00.

THE POOR FIDDLER'S ODE.

TO HIS OLD FIDDLE.

Torn,
Worn,
Oppress'd, I mourn;
Bad,
Sad,
Three-quarters mad;
Money gone,
Credit none;
Duns at door,
Half a score;
Wife in pain,
Twins again;
Others ailing,
Nurse a railing,
Billy a hooping,
Also poor Joe,
With festered toe.
Come then, my oldest, time-worn friend.
With joyous, swelling, brilliant sounds,
Some sweet, though transient, solace lend.
Thy polished neck I clasp in close embrace,
While ecstacy of joy illumes my face.
When over thy strings I draw my bow
My drooping spirits heavenward rise;
A lively strain I touch, and lo!
I seem to mount above the skies.
There on Fancy's wing I soar,
Regardless of all the duns at door;
Oblivious all! I lest my woes no more,
But skip o'er the strings,
As my old fiddle sings.
"Cheerily, merrily go!
Presto! good master
You very well know
I will find music
If you will find bow,
From E to Alt, to G below,"
Fatigued, I pause to change the time
For some *Adagio*, solemn and sublime.
With graceful action moves the sinuous arm;
My heart responsive to the soothing charm,
Throbs equally; whilst every health corroding care
Lies prostrate, vanquish'd by the soft mellifluous air
More plaintive grown; my eyes with tears o'erflow,
And patience mild, soon smooths my wrinkl'd brow
Ready hautboy can squeak, wailing flute can squall,
The serpent may grunt and the trombone may bawl
But my Poll, my old fiddle's the prince of them all.
Could o'en Dryden return, thy praise to rehearse,
His ode to Cecilia would seem rugged verse.
Now to thy case, in flannel warm to lie,
Till called to please thy master by
*Apollo.

BLACK DIAMONDS.

AN INTERESTING CHAPTER ON A COMMONPLACE SUBJECT—SOME FACTS ABOUT COAL NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

In America it is remarkable that the first discovery of coal of which we have any record, should have been made as far in the interior as Illinois. It is mentioned by Father Hennepin, in 1769, when he found the outcrop of a seam on the Illinois river where the town of Ottawa now stands. The first that came into use, however, was from Virginia, near Richmond, which for a long time supplied the whole Atlantic market. Anthracite coal had quite a struggle to obtain a footing, as its value and use were not known; in fact the first Lehigh coal sent to Philadelphia in 1803 was considered worthless and was broken up to be used on the sidewalks. In the early days of the country wood was abundant and cheap, and the means of transportation from the interior so limited, that the demand for fossil fuel in the United States could be met by a few thousand tons a year. We have no accurate record of the tonnage which was produced, but it was about 1,000 tons of anthracite and about 80,000 tons of bituminous in 1820, which was one ton to every one hundred and twenty persons of the population. As the country was settled, railroads built, furnaces erected, and steam and machinery came into greater and greater use, the demand increased, until in 1877, the production was one and a quarter tons to every man, woman and child in the Union—or 50,000,000 tons. The vast quantity represented by these figures can be better bro't before the mind by stating that, if this amount were packed in a solid mass it would make a wall from New York to Washington—two hundred and forty miles—ten feet wide and eighty-five feet high; while if it were put together in the broken state in which coal is commonly used, the wall would be one hundred and sixty one feet high. This tonnage places our country as the second coal producer in the world; Great Britain being first, with an output in 1877 of about 130,000,000 tons.

From what has been said regarding the power and wealth that this article bestows, the following table shows that the American Union has a most magnificent future prospect, as it is destined to become the great fuel producer of the earth; and that not only because of the vast area of its coal fields, but because of the thousands of square miles wherein the seams are so easily accessible to the miners, as they often lie either above water level or at very moderate depths, obviating the expense of deep and costly shafts to reach them, and this is a very great advantage: "So immense indeed are the riches of the American coal measures that in their conception of the future development of mankind geographers, historians, philosophers, agree in the idea that the United States have, especially in their coal deposits, the elements for the greatest and most perfect development of the man race." (Lesquereux):

Countries.	Area Coal-fields in Sq. Miles.	Per cent. Total Area.
United States	192,000	73.85
Novia Scotia	18,000	6.90
Great Britain	11,900	4.60
Spain	3,000	1.20
France	1,800	0.70
Prussia	1,800	0.70
Austria	1,800	0.70
Belgium	900	0.35
Chili, Australia, India, China, etc	28,800	11.00
Totals	260,000	100.00

And now for the story of how this wonderful mineral was formed. It is one of the well established facts of geology that it is of vegetable origin. This is not simply a theory, for in nature coal can be seen in various stages of formation, where vegetable tissues is heaped up and accumulated in bogs. As we dig down into these bogs, where the woody matter is surrounded by moisture, and in a favorable position for slow decomposition, it is seen that it is transformed into a dark, combustible compound, which is first called *peat;* then as it becomes harder and more changed, *lignite;* while the oldest peat bogs in Europe have, at or near their bottom, thin layers of hard black matter that neither the examination by the eye nor analysis by the chemist can distinguish from true coal, and which, therefore, must be true coal. "In Holland, Denmark and Sweden the thick deposits of peat are separated into distinct beds by strata of sand and mud, giving the best possible elucidation of the process of stratification of the real measures." (Lesquereux.) For their formation these bogs require a basin rendered impermeable by a substratum of clay and an active growth of aquatic or semi-aerial plants, having their roots in water, while their branches and leaves expand on the surface thereof, or rise in the air above it, constantly growing in the same place, whose *debris*, falling year after year, is heaped up and preserved against atmospheric decomposition by stagnant water or great humidity in the air. It was during the Carboniferous epoch, when our principal and most valuable seams of coal were deposited, that all these favorable circumstances were in their highest development. For a dense vegetation we also want a warm, moist, and equable climate, and air more or less charged with carbonic acid gas, as that is the food of plants, (just as the oxygen gives life to a man,) though it is poisonous to warm blooded animals, it being impossible for such to live in an atmosphere containing more than about one per cent. of it.

During the Carboniferous age of the earth's history the water covered much more of an area than it now does, and portions of the continents were so little raised above its surface that a slight elevation or depression would change them from marshes and lagoons into dry land, or sink them below the surface of the sea. When air passes over, or rests on oceans, or lakes, or rivers, etc., it becomes laden with vapor, whose influence is very potent, as its power of absolving or retaining heat is thousands of times greater than that of air. Hence, as the ocean was so largely preponderant, there was an atmosphere heavily charged with moisture which, in time, was favorable to a warm and equable climate. In fact, the want of annual rings in carboniferous plants proves that there was no winter, and, as the same coal plants grew at the same time in Europe and America, the same climate must have prevailed. The air was also charged with carbonic acid, for there are no fossils (which Prof. Huxley so beautifully says are the labels that an Almighty hand has put upon the specimens in Nature's museum) in this or any other earlier formation of warm-blooded animals.

In these circumstances, therefore, there exist the most advantageous conditions for the rapid and continuous growth of vegetation, and judging from the fossils thereof, it must have gone on with a density and luxuriance that well nigh surpasses conception. Floating vegetables first made their branches and leaves on the surface of the water, and filling the basin or lagoon with their *debris*, thus forming a support for the more aerial vegetation, compared with which anything in our day of the same species, in respect to size and quantity, fades into insignificence.

The exuberant growth of the tropics is astonishing to us; but it is as nothing when we contemplate that of the coal era. For example: *Equisetum*, the horsetail flag, with us is never more than half an inch in diameter, while in the coal rocks gigantic reeds of this kind were as much as fourteen inches in diameter. Living club mosses even in our tropics attain no great height, but there they are as thick as a man's body and sixty feet high. Our ferns are of insignificant size, but in those olden days they raised their feathery foliage to a height of sixty feet and upward.—There are others that grew to the same wonderful proportions; and as they fell others sprang up, and thus the "heaping" process continued until Nature caused some subsidence of the ground; the water closed over it all and the currents deposited mud and sand upon it; if the former, a stratum of slate was the result; if the latter, a stratum of sandstone. When this subsidence ceased, fresh growths sprang up and a new deposit was formed to sink and be covered in its turn; and as often as these periods of rest and submergement were repeated, so did a new coal bed come into existence, and in this is a simple rational explanation why the coal measures have more than one seam in them.

If, on the other hand, an elevation took place, the roots of the plants were deprived of their moisture, and they not only ceased growing, and the deposit accumulating, but the rain and surface drainage gradually carried the latter away, and, as it floated off, it became mixed with any earthy matter which the waters may have in mechanical suspension; and when it was finally deposited in some lagoon or overspread other formations, it ultimately made an inferior coal or slate, according to the preponderance of the mud which was with it. Thus we can understand one of the causes why some regions have more seams than others.

When the deposit was covered up, as before explained, a gradual decomposition took place, which consisted in an evolution of a portion of the carbon, and most of the hydrogen and oxygen, in the form of water and gases from the woody tissue, leaving a larger and larger percentage of the carbon of the plant behind, while the increased pressure of the accumulating strata above served to compress and solidify the mass. But before this solidification took place, as Liebig has proved by direct experiment, in the process of slow decomposition of vegetable matter in water, a softening occurred, and is to this that we must ascribe the fact that no delicate fossils are ever found in coal itself, as the tissue and form were destroyed by the softening and subsequent pressure, though cases are met with where solid trunks of trees have resisted the softening process, and are found standing erect in the seams, while their roots are plainly traced in the clay slate below. In the slates above and below—which, it must be remembered, were originally soft, plastic mud—the plant impressions, however, are as sharp and clear as though they had been been sketched with an artist's pencil.

The formation of different kinds of coals, such as anthracite, semi anthracite, semi-bituminous, and the many different varieties of bituminous, is supposed to be owing to the different degrees of progress made in the process of softening and carbonization, and to there having been freer escape for the gaseous constituents in some cases than in others. Chemists have actually converted vegetable matter into coal of all degrees of hardness, and possessing all the various qualities of that formed by Nature, and observation and their labors seem to show that all coal was first formed of the bituminous variety, and the anthracite is the result of ingenious action to which it was subsequently subjected (McFarlane.) When this change has been carried still further, the result is plumbago, or black lead.

I have thus endeavored to set forth in a plain, comprehensible manner the theories of the formation of our fossil fuels, and, while difficulties may suggest themselves to the reader, still that they are derived from the vegetable kingdom admits no doubt, this being one of the well established facts of geology.

There is one more benefit that coal has been the cause of bestowing upon mankind that is as striking as all those previously set forth, to which I would call attention before closing. The bible tells us that the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air were not created until after earth brought forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, and with the aid of science we can see a reason for this. It has been stated that one of the requisites for the vegetation of the coal era to flourish as it did was that the atmosphere should be charged with a compound of carbon with oxygen known as carbonic acid gas, which except in very small proportions, destroys life in warm blooded animals. It was the tree that drank in the noxious vapor through its leaves, decomposed it, took off the carbon to add to its stature, and to yield seed and fruit after its kind, while it breathed the life-producing oxygen back into the air, and in this way the atmosphere was purified for the use of man and beast.

Thus in the economy and wonderful work of Nature not only was this gas that precluded life removed, but it was stored up for the future use of that same life that its removal made possible, so that coal, besides giving light and warmth, and a thousand other material blessings, was the prime cause of the very air we breathe.—Surely it is, and it has been, a wonderful and blessed boon to the earth and its population, and it is no wonder that it has been given the name of the most costly gem we know when it is called black "diamond."

EVERYBODY'S EXPERIENCE.—A story is told of one of the grand jurors from Northfield, Vermont, in attendance upon the last term of court at Montpelier. He was afraid he would not awaken in season to take the 6 o'clock train for the capital, which he had talked over with his wife on retiring. He had just got into a sound sleep when his faithful spouse woke him, suggesting that it must be time to get up. He did, found it was only midnight, and retired again. Soon he was again aroused, and this time, upon consulting the clock, it proved to be only 2 a. m. Somewhat disgusted and angered at being so often broken of his slumbers, he again sought his couch, admonishing his wife thus: "Look here, you keep your elbow out of my back and your mouth out of my ear till morning." Feeling herself relieved of any further responsibility, she went to sleep for good and left her lord and master to wake when he chose, which he did at 4 o'clock. Thinking it would not pay to try and get any more sleep he built a fire, put on his overcoat and hat, took his valise in his hand and sat down before the fire for a few minutes. Meanwhile his wife slumbered on until 7 o'clock, when she awoke and found him gone, whereat she felt quite badly, saying she intended to have got him a warm breakfast. Leisurely proceeding to dress herself she sought the kitchen, where, to her astonishment, she beheld her husband sitting bolt upright in his chair before the stove, fast asleep, with the train gone over an hour!—*Portland (Me.) Advertiser.*

PARLOR CHEMICALS.—Simple chemical experiments have found a place among parlor games, and with such satisfactory results, that we offer a few which have been tried successfully. They are so very simple that any of our little readers may perform them.

To apparently burn water, fill a glass lamp with water in the presence of the company, and put into it for a wick a piece of gum camphor. The lamp may not be quite full, and the camphor may be left to float upon the surface of the water. On touching a lighted match to the camphor, it shoots up a clear, steady flame, and seems to sink below the surface of the water, so that the flame is surrounded by the liquid. It will burn for a long time. If the camphor be ignited in a large dish of water, it will commonly float about while it burns.

To change the faces of a group to a livid, deathly whiteness and to destroy colors, saturate a half teacupful of common salt in alcohol, and burn it on a plate in a dark room. Let the salt soak a few minutes before igniting. The flame will destroy the most brilliant colors in the room, and the bright dresses of the company will seem to be changed. Let each one put his or her face behind the flame and it will present a most hideous and ghastly spectacle to those who stand before it.—This is a very serviceable experiment to make in tableaux, where anguish, terror, or death is to be represented. The change wrought by the flame, when the essentials are properly prepared, is very surprising.

To produce a spectrum, burn magnesium wire in a dark room, and as soon as the flame is extinguished, let each one attempt to look into the others' faces, the spectrum of the extinguished light is clearly seen.

"DO HOGS PAY?" asks an agricultural correspondent. We know of some that don't. They subscribe for a paper, read it for a few years for nothing, and then send it back to the publishers, with the inscription, "Refused." Such hogs as that pay nobody if they can help it.—*Belletiew Gazette.*

THE PAYING PATRON.

One day last week, while sad and dreary,
As we wende i weak and weary,
Across the unswept floor!"
We heard, at first a gentle tapping,
Then it became an earnest rapping,
At our sanctum door.
"Come in!" we said; while yet we pondered,
And in silence we still wondered
What for us could be in store;
Then, the door bolt gently turning,
In he walked. One cheek was burning!
Thoughts of crimson gore.
"Are you the man who does the writing?"
(What word will rhyme with this but fighting?
Quickly thought we, o'er and o'er.)
"Sir, we are," we gently told him,
Nodding to the boys to hold him
If he tried to beat us sore.
"Then you'll please give me a credit
Opposite that little debit,
For two dollars more,
I like your paper, and will take it
As long as you will strive to make it
As good as it has been before,"
We jumped! He dodged! Thus we missed him,
Or surely we would have kissed him
No matter if the boys did roar;
So seldom treated in this manner,
We felt inclined to sing Hosanna!
Only this and nothing more.

JOHN CHAMPE'S DESERTION.

The outburst of popular indignation when it was announced that a monument was to be put up on American soil to the spy who plotted with Benedict Arnold the capture of George Washington, and the popular response to the suggestion of a monument to the heroic Nathan Hale, prove that the fires of patriotism still burn brightly in American hearts. May they never be quenched.

But my purpose in this letter was to recall a romantic episode of the Andre-Arnold affair, which some of the *Sun's* readers may have forgotton, and with it one of the noblest figures of the revolutionary epoch—a man who risked his life as bravely for his country as did Hale himself—Sergeant John Champe, of the Virginia Light Horse Cavalry.

All Americans know how anxious Washington was to capture Benedict Arnold.—But all do not know of the weightiest reasons for this anxiety. If Arnold had fallen who could be trusted? Who could tell how far the treason had sapped its way unsuspected? Strange rumors were in the air about other officers high in rank, one of whom enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence and esteem of Washington.—On his arrival at the camp he sent for Major Henry Lee, the father of the late Robert E. Lee, unbosomed himself fully to him, and asked if among the bold Virginia spirits under his command there was one who would be willing to risk life, liberty and honor on a desperate stake for the good of his country. Lee replied that he had such a man in his legion, a native of his own county of Loudoun, John Champe, his Sergeant Major, who, although but twenty-four years old, possessed a courage equal to any danger. His only doubt was whether Champe would accept any service on which the shadow of dishonor rested.—Washington gave minute and accurate instructions to Major Lee, who repaired to his camp and sent for Champe. He was a handsome, finely-proportioned young man, of grave countenance, with deep set black eyes. When the scheme was unfolded to Champe he shrank from the idea of desertion. He declared his life was at the service of Washington, but that his honor was his own. Lee, as a last inducement, pronounced the name of the suspected General whose character Washington was anxious to clear. Champe started, declared that the army held no man more loyal, and yielded.

He hastened to make his preparations. He knew that his first danger was from the pursuit of his own comrades, rendered doubly watchful and suspicious by the crime of Arnold. Major Lee was sitting in his tent when it was reported to him that a dragoon had been seen to leave the camp, who, when challenged by the sentry, put spurs to his horse and escaped. Anxious to give his Sergeant every possible opportunity, Lee first affected to misunderstand, and next to doubt the correctness of the report. It was undoubtedly, he said, some countryman. It was impossible any member of the Virginia legion could be guilty of such an act. The officer making the report was somewhat indignant, and replied that the deserter was believed to be no less a person than the Sergeant Major, as his horse and arms were missing.—A pursuing party was soon equipped. After inspecting them, Lee suddenly remembered that he had other duty for the Lieutenant in command, and sent for Cornet Middleton to take his place. He did this partly to create a delay, partly from a knowledge of Middleton's kindly disposition. His instructions were to bring the man alive to camp, that he might suffer, if guilty, in the presence of the army, but to kill him if he resisted. It was midnight, and the rain fell in torrents. Just at daybreak, from an eminence some miles from Bergen, near the "Three Pigeons," a tavern kept at the present day, the dragoons descried Champe about half a mile in advance. He put spurs to his horse, and made for the village of Bergen, determined to seek refuge on board one of the two British galleys, which usually lay in Newark Bay, a mile or two distant. Presently he heard the pursuers again at his heels.—But a few hundred yards separated them. A long marsh and deep waters lay between him and safety. He sprang from his horse and plunged into the morass. His pursuers came up and dismounted also. Struggling through the mud and slime, with his drawn sword held above his head, Champe reached the river's brink, plunged in and swam toward the galleys. His cloak and scabbard had been thrown away, but for a time he still grasped his trusty blade.—This slipped from his hand and was lost. The scene had been watched with great interest and rightly interpreted by those on board the galleys. Fire was opened on the dragoons, some of whom were preparing to follow Champe in the water, while a light boat quickly picked up the fugitive.

Champe was kindly received on board the British galley and sent at once to New York. After the usual interrogations by the Adjutant General he was taken before Sir Henry Clinton, who put gold in his hand and sent him to Arnold. Champe found Arnold quartered in an elegant private mansion, surrounded by the luxury which was so dear to him. The traitor regarded his visitor with a keen, inquisitorial look. The Virginia cavalry had borne such a high reputation for fidelity that he could scarcely believe one of them stood before him in the character of a deserter. But as he read the letter from the commander of the galleys, who had witnessed the escape, his doubts vanished. He congratulated Champe, promised him the same position in his legion that he had held in the patriot army, and assigned him quarters near himself. Some days later, by the hands of another spy, Major Lee received a letter in cipher, of which this was the important part.

"I am able confidently to assure you that the suspicions excited by Arnold are false as himself. Not one of our officers is supposed by the British to be otherwise than inimical to their cause. Only one has fallen—one son of perdition. To have the pleasure of doing this justice to fidelity balances the evils of my situation. I was yesterday compelled to a most afflicting step, but one indispensable to the completion of my plan. It was necessary for me to accept a commission in the traitor's legion that I might have uninterrupted access to his house. Thither he usually returns at midnight, and previously to retiring walks a short time in his garden.—There I am to seize and gag him, and with the assistance of a trusty spy bear him to a boat which will be in readiness. In case of interrogation we shall say that we are carrying an intoxicated soldier to the guard house. Some of the pales from the garden fence are to be previously removed, that our silent passage to the alley may be facilitated. On the night which the bearer is commissioned to appoint, meet me at Hoboken with twenty of the Virginia cavalry, those brothers of my soul, and there, God willing, I will deliver to your hand the trouble of Israel. JOHN CHAMPE."

Lee, on the appointed day, repaired to Hoboken with a party of dragoons, carrying three led horses, one of them the beautiful steed of Champe. He concealed himself with his party in a thick wood.—His anxiety may well be imagined as evening drew on, midnight passed, and morning dawned. Disappointed and full of apprehension, he returned with his party to consult Washington. Several days passed before the arrival of the trusty spy, from whom they learned that a sudden movement of Arnold, who changed his quarters only a few hours before the time fixed for the execution of their plans, had frustrated them.

Poor Champe was obliged to accompany the traitor to Virginia. At the peril of his life he escaped in North Carolina, hiding for whole days in the thickets, and at length rejoined the army which was in pursuit of Lord Rawdon. He sought Major Lee, who received him with fraternal emotion, and introduced him to General Greene. The veteran treated him with all the consideration due to his heroism. Major Lee, restoring to him his favorite horse, sent him to Washington, who comforted him as only a noble mind could, and gave him an honorable discharge, fearing for him the vengeance of the en

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 14, 1879.

GEN. ALEX. L. RUSSEL, who was Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov. Wm. F. Johnston, has been nominated by Mr. Hayes to be United States Consul at Montevideo, South America. He is fit for and deserved a much better position.

A FEW DAYS before Governor Vance, of North Carolina, resigned his office to take his seat in the U. S. Senate on the 4th of March, a petition was presented to him for the pardon of Louis Weil, the only Jew in the penitentiary of that State. The Governor endorsed the petition as follows: "I take pleasure in saying that I sign the pardon in part recognition of the good and law abiding character of our Jewish citizens, this being the first serious case ever brought to my notice on the part of any of that people." It is a rare thing to see a Jew appearing in a criminal court as a defendant, and the tribute paid to that singular and remarkable race by Governor Vance, is as eloquent as it is true and just.

WHEN John James Ingalls, U. S. Senator from Kansas, returned to Washington last week from Topeka, after having just been re-elected by the Republican Legislature, and entered the Senate chamber, he found his desk covered with elegant boquets, placed there by some of his enthusiastic admirers as an expression of their gratification at his success. And now comes the news from the scene of his triumph, that a resolution has been passed by the Legislature for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the charges of alleged corruption and bribery in procuring the election of said Ingalls, which are declared to be susceptible of the clearest and most conclusive proof. Only a few years ago, Alexander Caldwell, who had been elected to the Senate from the same State, and who was supposed to be a marvellously proper man for the place, was investigated on the same charge, and the evidence of his guilt being overwhelming, he resigned his seat in order to escape expulsion. Ingalls may be compelled to imitate Caldwell's example.

MR. HAYES has nominated ex-Gov. John F. Hartranft to be Postmaster at Philadelphia; Snowden, the present Postmaster, to be Superintendent of the Mint, and Pollock, now at the head of the Mint, to be Naval Officer of the Port. These are not the appointments that were expected, and have apparently been made by Hayes without any consultation with the Cameron clique, whose choice would never have been Hartranft, but Leeds, a conspicuous member of the Philadelphia Cameron ring. Some of the Republican papers express the opinion that Hartranft will lower himself in public estimation by accepting the Postmastership. They forget that James Madison, after he had been President, held the office of road supervisor in the township in which he lived, and that John Quincy Adams, after retiring from office consented even to serve as a member of Congress. With what an iron grip that old public functionary, James Pollock, holds on to office. In 1854, almost a quarter of a century ago, he was elected Governor by the Know-Nothing order, and, with the exception of a very brief period, has been constantly in office ever since, and if his good luck, or his cool impudence, don't desert him, he will die with his harness on. Hartranft's appointment not being part of the Cameron programme, but in direct conflict with it, is everything but satisfactory to the managers of the political machine in Philadelphia.

THE bill providing for the payment of the damages to property arising out of the Pittsburg riots, and fixing the liability therefor on the State, has been reported from the committee with an amendment limiting the State treasury to the payment of *three-fourths* of the amount of the losses and imposing the payment of the remaining *one-fourth* on Allegheny county. On the same day that this bill was reported, it was followed from the same committee by another, known as the border war claims bill, which means the payment of losses, amounting to about two and a half millions of dollars, sustained by citizens of York, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin and Fulton counties, when the rebel army invaded this State previous to the battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863. The amount involved in these bills is not much, if any, less than *six* millions of dollars. The first, and indeed the only, question to be determined in regard to the riot damages, is, can the State be held legally responsible for the payment of losses by a riot in any case whatever, occurring in either Philadelphia or Allegheny counties, or must they not be paid by the respective counties themselves? The Pittsburg papers contend that the riot was caused by the blundering conduct of the State troops, and that therefore the State must pay the damages. As regards the claims of the border counties, if they are to be paid at all, the general government is the proper power to invoke, and not the State. Meantime we will keep our readers advised of the progress which may be made by these two stupendous raids upon the State treasury.

Tilden and the Cipher Dispatches.

Governor Tilden was examined before the Potter Committee in New York, on Saturday last, touching his knowledge of, or connection with, the cipher dispatches sent from Florida and South Carolina in November, 1876, to certain parties in New York, and which were published in the New York *Tribune* last October, relative to the alleged corrupt attempt to purchase the electoral vote from the Returning Boards of the two States named in his (Tilden's) favor for President. After the letter which Governor Tilden published as soon as he read the *Tribune* dispatches, in which he denied any knowledge of them, it was scarcely necessary for him to add to or strengthen that emphatic denial by reiterating it under the solemnity of an oath. Mr. Tilden, however, voluntarily appeared before the Committee and did so. At the outset he said:

"In respect to those (the dispatches) which relate to the negotiations to induce members of the canvassing boards of South Carolina and Florida to agree to give to the Democratic electors a certificate of election on payment of a certain sum of money, I know nothing. I never saw a word of those telegrams either in cipher or translated, and none of the contents have ever been communicated to me in any manner whatever. I had no knowledge and no information, and no suspicion, of that correspondence (the telegrams), or of any similar correspondence, or proceeding, until the publication of it in the *Tribune*, nor of negotiations on behalf of any member of the Returning Board of South Carolina, or of the State Canvassers of Florida, or any other State, and none such were ever authorized by any authority, or with my sanction. No negotiations, no dealing with them, no dealing with any one of them, was ever authorized or sanctioned by me in any manner whatever."

This extract from Mr. Tilden's statement corresponds with all the after details in his testimony, which occupied two hours and a half, including the lengthy cross-examination to which he was subjected. His emphatic and unequivocal denial of any knowledge whatever of the cipher dispatches, or of any offers or negotiations to use money to purchase Returning Boards which were anxious to sell out, ought to and will relieve him from all suspicion of complicity in connection with the business whatever. Mr. Tilden's testimony will satisfy the conscience of the country, as well as the respectable portion of the Republican press, but it will have no effect upon the thick and thin radicals who assumed his guilty knowledge from the very beginning, and will adhere to it to the end. Who would not rather be Samuel J. Tilden, an honored private citizen, than Rutherford B. Hayes, dispensing the patronage of a stolen office?

One other passage in Mr. Tilden's testimony is eloquent and impressive, and we dismiss the subject by giving it to our readers:

"To the people who, as I believe, elected me President of the United States; to the four millions and a quarter of citizens who gave me their suffrages, I owed duty, service and every honorable sacrifice, but not a surrender of any part of my rights or duties, or of those of personal self-respect. Whatever the disappointment to those who voted for me, whatever the public consequences of suffering the subversion of the elective system by which alone free government—self-government—can be carried on, by whatever executive a different course might have been actually or defensibly followed, I was resolved that if there was to be an assertion of the chief magistracy of my country I would not be one of the holders."

IN Benjamin Rush Foust, a greenback member of the Legislature from Huntingdon county, is an enthusiast on the currency question, he is also an undoubted lunatic on the prohibition issue. He has introduced a bill into the House, entitled an act to "prohibit the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors" within the State, which is very sweeping in its character, and bristles all over with the severest penalties. By this bill no person can engage in the manufacture of spirits without first entering into a bond in the sum of $5,000, conditioned that he will not adulterate the liquor, or sell it in less quantities than thirty gallons, to be delivered at the time of sale in a single vessel, and not to sell it within the State except to persons authorized by law to receive it. It creates the office of State Commissioner of the Liquor Business, who shall hold his office for ten years, at an annual salary of $3,500—who shall prosecute all violators of the law, who, for the first offence, must pay a fine of $200, and be imprisoned thirty days, and for the second offence double the amount and twice the length of time in prison. The State is to be divided into districts, and liquor is only to be sold for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes, by agents in the districts, who are to be appointed by the Mayor in Philadelphia districts, and in the counties by the County Commissioners. This is the substance of Benjamin Rush Fousts' contribution to the cause of temperance in this State, and it may be that after long and mature reflection he has worked himself into a belief in its practical efficacy and power. It is just such fanatics as Foust who hinder and impede all well meant efforts to promote the cause of temperance by their wild and impracticable attempts at legislation on the subject.

THERE is a prevalent belief that the bite of a Spitz dog will cause hydrophobia, and Mr. Wiest, a member of the House from York county, has offered a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to own or have in his possession any dog known to be of the Spitz species, and punishing the offence by a fine of $1,000 or three months' imprisonment, one half of the fine to go to the informer and the other half to the public school fund.

THE House Committee has reported the local option bill affirmatively by the historic vote of 8 to 7.

A Run into Kansas.

OUR LAST DAY FOR THE PRESENT ABOUT SALINA.

[THIRD PAPER.]

With little if any more time to spare for the purpose than we had last week, but with an earnest desire to finish up the job without further delay, we proceed to jot down the concluding chapter in the hurried and homely account we have been giving somewhat at random of our recent brief visit to Central Kansas. First then, in accordance with promise, we turn our attention to a hasty and imperfect description of the

CITY OF SALINA,

which, barring the absence of shade trees, though that was "allee samee" to us in the depth of winter, is one of the prettiest towns it has ever been our pleasure to visit. Located as it is on a level plateau, and possessing as it does the widest streets we have ever seen anywhere—none of them being less, we believe, than one hundred feet—and all of them, in the principal portion of the city at least, being either lined with elegant business houses or handsome and comfortable dwellings, it may well be conceived that Salina has few if any superiors in point of beauty, as we are sure it has none in point of prosperity, among cities of equal size in or out of Kansas.—But its pleasant location, its fine houses, and its level and well kept streets, are by no means its greatest attractions. The many advantages it possesses as a business centre and the prosperity, cleverness and genial hospitality of its citizens, who, if our own experience is any criterion to judge by, take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to all whom they deem worthy of such a recognition, are more to its credit than would be the most costly and elaborate monuments of wood or stone. That the hospitality of its people is of the most practical kind we have good reason to know, and that its present and future prosperity as a business centre is well assured may be inferred from the fact that it is the principal winter wheat town of Kansas, not less than two thousand cars filled to repletion with that kind of grain having been shipped from Salina alone during the year 1878. It is also the greatest broom corn shipping station in the State, the broom corn grown in the vicinity being beyond question the finest and best produced in the United States, so admirably adapted is the climate to its rapid growth and early development. In the fall of the year buyers of broom corn flock in from Chicago, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo, and the competition thus created very naturally results in making this great staple one of the most profitable as it is one of the easiest and surest to cultivate that a farmer can turn his attention to.—At present the Swedish population of Saline and adjoining counties have an almost entire monopoly of the broom corn business, they being the most successful producers of this peculiar product, though the day, we venture to say, is not far distant when other nationalities will contest for the prize with an equal chance for the winning.

Having said this much about the people and the products of the soil upon which the prosperity of Salina in a great measure depends, let us now turn our attention for a time to the city itself, which, as we have heretofore remarked, is the capital of Saline county, and contains to day an estimated population of about 3,500, nearly if not quite one-half of whom have taken up their abode within its limits during the past two years, the greater number of this proportion, as we infer from the fact that one hundred and eighty-three houses were erected in 1878, having found their way hither during the twelvemonth last past. Of its public edifices we may mention ten churches, a $30,000 school house, an opera house (of which we have already spoken) capable of seating six hundred persons, six grain elevators, each with a capacity of from 15,000 to 60,000 bushels, three splendid flouring mills, one of which, the "Salina Mill," owned by Mr. Frank Goodnow, who, by the way, is good now and good all the time, being a jolly good fellow and a great wit, we had the pleasure, in company with and through the courtesy of our friend Mr. Wm. R. Geis, of inspecting thoroughly, as we also had of the grain elevator owned in part, we believe, by the same gentleman. This mill, which has a capacity of two hundred barrels per day, is one of the most perfect and complete, as we were assured and have reason to believe, in the United States, and the flour made therein, a sample of which we hope to have the pleasure of showing some of our friends one of these days, not only takes rank with the best manufactured in this or any other country, but finds a ready sale in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Galveston, and many other cities, to which points large quantities are constantly being shipped.

Besides its many fine public buildings and extensive industrial establishments, Salina has a stone court house and jail, four large lumber yards, two banking houses, a lone and trust company, five livery and sale stables, with all the modern improvements, the principal offices of the General Land Department of the Kansas Pacific R. R., and quite a number of as large and neatly arranged stores as many cities of greater pretensions can boast of. Among these latter we may mention the general stores of Messrs. Ober, Wilson & Co., J. C. Rash & Son, Markland, Dodge & Moore, and three as handsomely equipped drug stores as can be found anywhere, one of which, and the oldest established, is owned by Mr. Oscar Seitz, who landed in Salina about twelve years ago with a satchel full of drugs, since when he has accumulated a snug little fortune, estimated at about $50,000. Another of Salina's enterprising druggists is Mr. Sale, who, owing to his absence from the city, we did not have the pleasure of meeting, but who is said to be not only a successful pill vender, but has the reputation of being an accomplished "heart smasher" among the fair sex, into whose affections he is said to *Sale* with every inch of canvas fluttering to the breeze. From this the fact may be inferred, and a fact it is, that he is more than ordinarily good looking, to which may be added the no less creditable fact that he is a gentleman and a sound Democrat. There are also in Salina some half dozen real estate firms, prominent among which are Messrs. Bender & Hamilton, Wight & Carroll, Faulkner & Wildman, and Cravens & Braniff, as well as a U. S. Land Office, of which Mr. T. L. Bond, whose word, and a kindly word it is, possesses as much value as any man's bond, is the Register. In the matter of newspapers Salina is supplied with no less than five weekly journals, all of which will compare favorably with those of any other rural district in Kansas or elsewhere. Of these, two are Republican, one Democratic, one Granger, and one a Swede paper, the latter of which we made no attempt to wrestle with. To this list of enterprises we might add many others, but as want of time and space both forbid, we must pass them by, though we should not forget to speak of Oak Dale Park, the property of Messrs. John and Wm. R. Geis, who were the original owners of all and are still possessors of much of what is known as Oak Dale addition to the city proper. This park, one of the finest and largest in the State, has a race track unsurpassed by any in or out of Kansas, while a small steamboat called the "Belle of Salina" plies between the city and park for the accommodation of visitors to the latter place.

This much for Salina as it is, but not as it will be when they get, what they have good reason now to hope for, another railroad outlet, which will secure them that competition in passenger and freight rates for which there is certainly a pressing necessity; and now let us say that there are several enterprises which the city greatly needs and would gladly welcome. Among these may be mentioned another first class hotel, which we were assured would prove a paying investment, a starch factory, soap factory, paper mill, plaster of Paris works, etc. The latter industry would be apt to prove particularly prosperous, as there are inexhaustible mines of gypsum in the immediate neighborhood.

As regards lands, we were told that prices range from $3 to $10 per acre for unimproved, and from $8 to $25, according to quality, location, etc., for improved farms, the latter, of course, being preferable and proportionately cheaper, as the improvements can generally be bought for less than the original cost, and the buyer has nothing to do but take possession and go right on with his planting, reaping, etc.

In the matter of climate there is certainly nothing to complain of, as the winters are exceedingly mild, the present one being the coldest known there for twenty years, while the winds, which sometimes get up on their hind legs and howl, are always dry and invigorating. If the situation is not a healthy one there is certainly nothing in the appearance of the people, as a class, to indicate the fact, and that contentment and prosperity reigns almost supreme is sufficiently vouched for by the assurance we received from all with whom we conversed on the subject that they had no desire whatever to return to their former homes in this or any other of the Eastern States. The only disadvantages they seem to labor under, so far as we were able to judge, is the scarcity of timber and the high price of fuel, the latter of which, however, will be overcome in a great measure as soon as they get a competing line of railroad.

So much for Salina, and now let us for the present conclude, and very befittingly, with the following from the Kansas City (Mo.) *Journal* of the 4th inst., in the meantime assuring all interested that we will have something to say about New Cambria, or the Donmyer settlement, in our next issue:

EDUCATION IN KANSAS.

The newspapers of Missouri exhibit their weakness, if anywhere, on the subject of education. Not that they are not alive to the importance of the matter, but they have had no time for to exert any influence for good on the people of the State. The press of Missouri, times without number, has called attention to the fact that the sons of Kansas are drawing the cream of the emigration to the West. The Journal has repeatedly referred to this, and pointed out as many reasons that would be in favor of a home in Missouri were it not for the advanced civilization of our sister State. But Kansas is a progressive State. Born under two years of adversity, in 1861, with 107,000 people, has continued to grow with a rapid but steady pace, until last season, when the growth sprang into a bound, and the population nearly doubled your city president. Her climate and soil were the great factors in this, but the climate and soil of Missouri are equally good. Much of the credit for the growth of Kansas is due to the railroads, and that credit must be the policy which has induced them to build so many lines. But it is enough to say that the school system of Kansas has been a powerful auxiliary in the work. Here are a few facts which should arouse the people of Missouri to the fact that they are suffering these are the men. But we think there are many others who are imposing on the citizens of Kansas by misrepresentation. We have thought proper to make this statement, that those who give in charity may in this case not intelligently. P. & T. COLLINS.

A LONG AND SUCCESSFUL SWIM.—A Pittsburg special to the New York *World*, dated Feb. 9th, says:

Captain Paul Boyton arrived here this afternoon at 2:30, having paddled down the Allegheny river from Oil City, a distance of 130 miles. The river is quite full of ice and the captain has had a rough trip. A cold west wind threw the water on his face, and shortly after leaving Freeport (twenty-eight miles above here), at 5:10 this morning, his forehead and cheeks were badly frozen and he became very much exhausted. He made forty-three miles on Thursday, thirty-five miles on Friday, twenty-seven miles yesterday, and twenty-seven to-day, and was in the water altogether about forty-one hours. On the river banks at Brunot's Island, near where the swim was finished, there was a crowd of nearly fifty thousand people. Fully one half the river was out to the other it is estimated that there were over one hundred thousand people. Cannons were fired and flags hung out all along the line. The captain was taken to his rooms in the Monongahela House at 4 o'clock, terribly exhausted.—He will have a big reception here to-night.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—Tuesday evening as Robert Smith and daughter were returning home to Wheeling, W. Va., in a wagon, and when at a crossing near Littleton, the horses became frightened at an approaching train. His daughter jumped out of the rear of the wagon and fell in the middle of the track, the engine passing over and killing her instantly, dragging the body a distance of 60 feet. The remains were gathered up in a horribly mangled condition. Her father, aunt and uncle, who were witnesses of her terrible death, remained in the wagon and escaped unhurt.

An Elopement Extraordinary.

A decidedly new thing in elopements, says the New York *World*, is reported from Trigg county, Kentucky, where a lover and his betrothed fled from the paternal mansion not upon a steed of any breed known to romance, red-roan, berry-brown, coal-black, milk-white or other, nor yet in a Gretna Green postchaise. No; the lovers departed on a saddle ox specially trained by the swain, who had taken a leaf out of the history of the Parisian maiden Priscilla. The stern parent took down his shot-gun and pursued the fugitives, whom on his fiery charger or sure footed Kentucky mule he soon overhauled, and, though the maiden clung desperately to the horns of the ox as if they had been those of the hymeneal altar, he tore her away and left her hapless lover lamenting.

It must be confessed that for purposes of elopement, where the object of the fugitives is to annihilate both space and time and make each other happy, the leg plaiting ox is by no means a success. Here at least the most prejudiced debating society must be compelled to admit that the horse is the more noble animal, as he is the more romantic. We cannot recall a painter or poet who has depicted knight and lady fairly flying along beneath the sympathetic trees on a steer of the purest Devon breed, while the angry father's bull dozers fast behind them lunch. This sort of thing may do in Africa, where the *tsetse* fly acts as a practical embargo on the importation of horses, though in countries where marriage by capture is the custom it is the wife and her father who usually endeavor to elope from the lover. If the angry parent had no other recourse but to saddle Old Brindle or his good mulley cow there would be something to say in favor of the Trigg county plan, but where the head of the family has a horse the fugacious lovers are as badly handicapped as an Eastern couple would be if they took the wings of the morning express train while the old gentleman telegraphed to the chief of police at the next station. In exceptional seasons of epizootic alone the ox might lift himself on high—which is the scriptural way of saying "might hump himself"—and scorn the horse and his rider. Jules Verne could write an interesting book on such an incident, his hero and heroine—or at least the hero—bestriding a cow, and the pair subsisting during their flight on her milk and on steaks cut in the Abyssinian style from her hinder quarters and cooked in the Tartar fashion beneath the saddle. Or again, if the lovers should depart on a Texas steer, who, as Broadway and the avenues know, surprises within himself the qualities of speed, agility, combativeness, brilliancy of conception and rapidity and effectiveness of execution all in their highest perfections, it might be possible for them, when overtaken by the stern parent, to abandon their beast, clamber up a tree and from that safe eminence watch him while with crumpled horn, like a black bull of Navarre in a Madrid *corrida*, he lifts the old man over the telegraph wires on one side of the road and the old man's horse over a six-railed fence on the other. So rare however, are the cases in which an elopement on ox-back can possibly be advantageous that it will be wiser as a rule for intending couples to imitate the simpler though sterner plan of another Western lover who stole away his bride before dawn, married her at daybreak, loaded his trusty shot-gun, in reversal of all the proprieties and precedents, appeared as the breakfast-bell was ringing at her home and "covered" his unwilling father-in-law conveyed the first intimation of this runaway or rather stand-up to it match in the words, "Old man, Susan and I have been married: what are you going to do about it?" Thus taken at advantage, the old man "came to" on "do" do [illegible] (from beneath the table) his blessing, which was duly conferred, the bride coming in from the entry and the groom keeping the finger of prudence upon the trigger of promptitude.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY OF SPEECH.—Some years ago Mr. Frank W. Wood, the son of a formerly wealthy citizen of New Orleans, received a sunstroke which affected him so seriously that at his sister's wedding in Baltimore, on May, 1876, he totally lost speech. Some time afterwards he was placed in an insane asylum at Hartford Conn., but in September, 1877, discharged and sent to the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. McComb, on Fifth avenue, New York. From there, however, he was sent back to the asylum, but soon taken away to board with a private family. A few weeks ago he was on a train, near Pittsburg, when a collision occurred, and with the shock he felt a change take place in his condition, and, running out to the brakeman, actually spoke. The brakeman not fully understanding him, said "What?" but Mr. Wood was too much excited to attempt to speak again, and went back to his seat. The Hartford *Times*, of Saturday evening, gives the following interesting sequel: "Arriving in New York, he 'felt as though he would soon talk.' One hemisphere of his brain seemed to be 'talking.' Going to Mr. McComb's office on business, he tried to write what he would say, but could not. Finally, becoming excited, he wrote, 'I'll go out and look back again soon, and talk to you with my own tongue.' He took a Staten Island ferry boat, and, getting a position out of the way of every one aboard, he began singing and shouting. Returning he went to Mr. McComb's office and said 'O. K.!' Mr. McC. jumped up and embraced him, in his joy over his recovery of the power of speech. He goes to Indianapolis to establish himself in business. His age is probably 35. He has a wife and two children in New Orleans."

AN EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.—The Traverse Bay *Eagle* says: Nearly all the inhabitants of Traverse City were awakened from sleep about half past two o'clock Tuesday morning by a deafening report, followed soon after by a rattling of glass and a general shaking of the buildings. The cause of this commotion appears to have been a meteor that passed over the town at the time. We have seen three or four different persons who were eye witnesses of it, and they seem to agree substantially in the statement that it came from the east or a little south of east and passed over the town in a westerly course. When a little beyond the town a dozen or more pieces were thrown off in appearance the size of a man's fist. In color it was a bright fire red. It rapidly approached the horizon, and between four and five minutes after its disappearance from view a report like heavy thunder and the shock of the explosion came. Mr. S. R. Bassett, who lives on the shore of Carp Lake, informs us that he was awakened by a terrific explosion, and that he found the next morning a place on the lake where it had apparently struck the ice and went into the lake. He says the ice was solid and between twelve and fourteen inches thick, and that it was all driven downward into the lake, making a hole about fifty feet across. We have not heard from localities very far away yet, but at Mayfield and Williamsburg we are told the shock was felt very perceptibly.

A WOMAN ACQUITTED OF MURDER.—The trial of Mrs. Mary E. Van Alstine for the murder of her husband, by poisoning, at Thompson, Wayne county, on July 20, 1877, was begun on Tuesday, February 4, before Judge Waller, at Honesdale. Van Alstine returned to his home on July 10 from the penitentiary, where he had been serving a term of eighteen months for an assault upon a neighbor. Mrs. Van Alstine, during the absence of her husband, had been living with Samuel Every. The poison was supposed to have been administered in some boueset tea, as Van Alstine died in convulsions two hours after drinking it. Having no means to defray the expenses of procuring counsel and preparing her case, the court appointed eminent counsel. The trial was concluded last week and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Upon receiving her discharge, Mrs. Van Alstine stated that she had no money and was in destitute circumstances, whereupon the sympathizing people presented her with a handsome purse. She had been considered innocent by many since her arrest.

—Senator Burton, a colored member of the Texas Legislature, sends money to Virginia to assist his old mistress who raised him and taught him how to read, and who is now living in poverty.

News and Other Notings.

—Susan Covington, an East Fallowfield, Chester county, invalid, has performed the remarkable work of making a bedquilt with 5,808 pieces.

—It has been discovered in Lancaster that a man owning several brick houses in Dayton, Ohio, was broken into by masked robbers. They bound the family, and by threats of shooting them, forced Franz's wife to reveal where the money was concealed in the house amounting to $300 cash and $25,000 in notes and bonds. The robbers made their escape with this booty.

—Mrs. Horace Broad died at Cambridge on Sunday at precisely the same instant at which her daughter expired on the same day in Boston.

—Machinery Hall, on the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia, which originally cost $800,000, sold at auction Saturday to W. C. Allison & Co., for $24,000.

—Nothing has been heard from Samuel Roop, a wealthy young farmer of Lancaster county, who deserted his wife several days ago and ran off with his hired girl.

—One of the finest memorial windows in a Leavenworth church was ordered and paid for—by way of a joke—by an impenitent horse-thief and stage-robber.

—Ida House, aged sixteen years, and the wife of a very old man, died in the almshouse at Harrisburg on Saturday afternoon from the effects of a severe cold.

—The first old man of the universe is believed to be Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Spirit Lake, Minn., past 98, who jumps up and cracks his heels thrice together while in the air.

—Peter Meeks, a wealthy farmer, seventy-six years of age, residing at Snyderville, Monroe county, on last Thursday morning committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn.

—George Murphy, one hundred years old last September, died in Bradford county not long since. His mother was one of those who escaped from the massacre at Wyoming.

—At Pardoe, Mercer county, a little girl was throwing bits of paper in the fire a few days ago, during her mother's absence, when her clothing took fire and she was burned to death.

—Mr. Eisenmayer's flouring mill at Little Rock, the largest in Arkansas, exploded her boiler Thursday night, killing the engineer, Horace Burns, and making an utter wreck of the engine house.

—Louis Passit, a young farmer, living near Upper Sandusky, Ohio, shot himself through the heart on Friday last. The death the day previous of a recently married wife was the cause of the suicide.

—J. P. Simmons, of Troy, N. Y., crazed by the deployment of his wife, poisoned his three children and cut his own throat Monday morning. The children will recover, but Simmons will probably die.

—A resident of Saco, Me., horsewhipped another upon the street last week, complained against himself at the police station, was duly fined, and departed without having made public the cause of the assault.

—A three-year-old child of Addison May, living near Shenkel's church, North Coventry township, Montgomery county, was burned to death the other day by having its clothing catch fire from the stove.

—John Geiss, a wealthy farmer in Anglaice county, Ohio, was engaged in feeding the pigs a few days ago when a vicious ram came up and butted him so severely in the back that he died soon after of his injuries.

—Church goers at Somerville, Mass., were surprised on Sunday morning to find the trees covered with sausages and lard, but subsequently discovered that a tank had exploded in a pork-packing establishment.

—H. P. Sanderson, of Rodgers' Mills, while leaning down a building in Millerstown, Pa., Friday, fell from the window, struck on his head and was killed instantly. He was twenty-eight years old and leaves a wife.

—The young man Hutchinson, who recently killed his father near Rochester, Beaver county, as he alleges, in self-defence, has the sympathies of the community. It seems to be known that he acted in self-defence.

—Jacob Romig, aged 82 years, and his wife, Elizabeth, aged 79, were buried together at Gresliville, above Pottstown, on Thursday morning. They lived together fifty five years and died within forty eight hours of each other.

—The body of a young man named Wing, taken a month ago from a grave at Cambridge, Crawford county, was found in a box on the side of the road, a few days ago, directed to his father who had offered a reward for his remains.

—West Suffield, Mass., counts among its residents an alleged "fiend who puts his two motherless boys to daily torture," and who to make his wife's dying hours more sorrowful dragged one of her children into her room and flogged it severely.

—An old sea captain recently died at Guilford, Conn., leaving most of his property to the Episcopalian Church. In accordance with the terms of his will the mourners went afoot after a grocery wagon which was substituted for a hearse.

—Senator Don Cameron's credentials are described by the Washington *Star* as "the handsomest credentials yet presented to the Senate." Perhaps, remarks the Philadelphia *Times*, Mr. Quay put the scribes to work at them last summer some time.

—A three-year-old child of Mrs. Stewart died in New York city, Sunday morning, of starvation, in a fireless room, at No. 30 Broom street. Stewart and his wife hail from Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and went to New York lately in search of a livelihood.

—The centennial anniversary of General Putnam's daring ride in Greenwich, Conn., during the Revolutionary war, when he spurred his horse down a rocky declivity to escape capture by British troops, is to be commemorated on the 26th instant by a grand celebration.

—A Nelson (Ky.) special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that Matilda, aged four teen years, daughter of Thomas Duncan, of that place, was instantly struck blind while engaged at work in her father's yard. It was necessary for her to call for help to be assisted into the house.

—Several days ago at Palmyra, Lebanon county, an invalid woman, Mrs. Bowman by name was tied in a chair, and immersed by a minister three times in an icy creek. She was brought to the shore nearer dead than alive, and two days after she was a corpse from the effects of the shock.

—Six burglars, who had been placed in jail in Seymour, Indiana, for entering houses and stealing clothing were taken out on Friday morning by a body of men, and, after being stripped, were soundly flogged and dismissed, with the warning not to come into the neighborhood again.

—One of New Hampshire's oldest inhabitants died at the age of 115 years. It is related of him that, wanting a smart wife, he gave notice to two women that if they would come out and fight he would marry the winner. They complied, and he kept his word. How he got along with the athletic winner is not told.

—Judge Corning, of New York, in sentencing Abraham Pearlstein, who recently fired a tenement house, declared that arson in a more heinous crime than murder, and that, while the murderer usually strikes at but one life, the incendiary imperils the lives of thousands. He then sentenced the wretch to imprisonment for life.

—A dispatch from Omaha says the citizens of that place and vicinity have shipped a car load of salt to Glasgow, Scotland, for the relief of the unemployed and distressed in that city. Free transportation was furnished to New York by the railroad companies and from there to Glasgow by the Anchor line steamship company.

—Cleveland society is agitated over the apparently well founded report that Miss Helen Cowles, the second daughter of E. Cowles, Esq., editor of the *Leader*, chief of the A. O. U., and the bitterest opponent of Catholicism in America, was baptized into the Catholic faith at Rome, in March of last year, and is now about to enter a convent.

—The "Chinese bill" was passed in the House a short time ago by a vote of 135 to 72. The object of the bill is to restrict immigration. It imposes a fine of $100 on any master of a vessel owned by any citizen of the United States who shall take on board at any foreign port any number of Chinese exceeding ten with intent to bring them to the United States.

—The financial condition of Kansas is decidedly prosperous. The State's bonded debt is but $1,182,000, against which there is $468,000 in the sinking fund. The total receipts last year exceeded the expenditures by $311,000. With a permanent school fund of $1,450,000, and school property valued at $4,527,000, Kansas can fairly be classed among the most prosperous of States.

—Mrs. Lucy M. Caldwell, who murdered her husband with an axe near Newburyport, Mass., while he was kneeling in prayer, has been sent to the insane asylum. She told the jailor that she did not wish to be locked up again, but wanted to go home.

—On Saturday night the house of a farmer named Daniel Franz, residing near Dayton, Ohio, was broken into by masked robbers. They bound the family, and by threats of shooting them, forced Franz's wife to reveal where the money was concealed in the house amounting to $300 cash and $25,000 in notes and bonds. The robbers made their escape with this booty.

—As Howard Holtzclaw, telegraph operator and railroad ticket agent at Warrenton Junction, on the Virginia Midland Railroad was returning home from his office between 11 and 12 o'clock Thursday night, he was waylaid, murdered and robbed of his watch, chain and money. His body was found next morning near the station with a bullet-hole in the forehead. There is no clue.

—A sudden wedding in high life took place in Niles, Mich., the other day, the high contracting parties being ex-Governor Miller, of Minnesota, a widower of sixty winters, and Miss Bessie Macgoffin, a niece of ex-Governor Beriah Macgoffin, of Kentucky, a lady of twenty summers. Miss Macgoffin was accompanying Gov. Miller from New York to Minnesota to be governess in his family, and the match was made on the cars.

—A late County Auditor of St. Louis, Mr. William H. Heath, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the embezzlement of a hundred and forty-three thousand dollars. He fell by gambling, and the fact that he held office for ten years, his losing operations extending over most of that time, indicates the loose way in which public affairs are sometimes conducted. It is not an isolated case, and the victim in this instance is not the only culprit.

—A number of members of the Reformed Episcopal Church, in Philadelphia, propose to discontinue the observance of Lent as a season of fasting. They urge that the indulgence in worldly pleasures before and after Lent is increased by way of compensation for enforced abstention during the season of fasting; while they also urge that uniform moderation of life is the Church's great need and that this may be better secured without Lenten observances than with them.

—On Monday an old man named Swanson, a Swede, was entertaining a friend from Wilcox, also a Swede, at his home near Kane, McKean county, when a tramp, who had been allowed to warm himself at the fire, drew a hatchet and brushed in the skulls of the Swedes. The tramp was soon after captured, and it was with difficulty the people could be restrained from lynching him. The motive was money, as it was known the men had that day drawn their pay, but the murderer only secured a few dollars.

—Two years ago Miss Minnie Lombard, aged nineteen years, daughter of R. F. Lombard, of Wilmington, Del., became blind after a severe attack of typhoid fever. On Wednesday morning of last week she awoke early, complaining of a severe headache. Her mother applied warm water. She again went to sleep, and on awakening the second time found her sight fully restored. On the previous evening special prayer had been offered to St. Paul's M. E. church for her benefit. She attributes her recovery to a direct interposition of Providence.

—A horrible accident occurred near Wagner station, Snyder county, on last Saturday. A man named J. F. Hoffinger was taking lumber from a steam saw mill, when he accidentally slipped, and in falling one of his feet came in contact with a rapidly revolving circular saw. The foot was nearly severed from the leg, and the man was drawn around, when his arm was caught by the saw and terribly lacerated. Another workman was so much frightened that in trying to get away he came near coming in contact with another saw. The man's condition is regarded as critical.

—James Dean, late commissioners' clerk in Juniata county, has been arraigned on the charge of unlawfully converting a portion of the public money of the county to his own use. Juniata county built a sixty thousand dollar court house a few years ago, and issued bonds to pay for it. Mr. Dean counted the preparing and issuing of these bonds extra labor, and he took his pay out of the bonds to the amount of $457.42, which he charged up in the annual statement as "balance in the hands of the old commissioners." Two of the board have, therefore, had him bound over for trial.

—Can animals learn arithmetic? Apparently yes; for there is a mule out in Salt Lake City that can count. It is driven in front of a street car, is generally on the morning shift, and has to make five round trips before the team is changed. Every day, as soon as the mule comes on the fifth return trip from the upper end of the line, it begins to whinny a half block before reaching Second East street, and if the change team does not happen to be waiting and the driver has to run to the bank corner and return before changing, it will stretch out its neck and whinny again, louder than before, about the same distance before it reaches the place.

—A special despatch from McLeansborough, Ill., says Charles and Frank Morris, brothers, went to the residence of their two brothers-in-law, William Hale and Mathew Craig, for the avowed purpose of killing them because of a disagreement regarding some property which the father of the two former had deeded to his daughters. Hale was called to the door, when Frank Morris fired at him without effect. Hale returned fire, shooting Frank through the head and killing him instantly. Chas. Morris in the meantime went into the house and fired at Craig, but missed him. Craig immediately drew a pistol and shot Charles through the left lung, the wound proving fatal shortly after. No arrests had been made at latest accounts.

—A Kansas City dispatch says a terrible accident occurred about 7:30 Tuesday morning at the foot of Grand avenue, in the cut being made for the Chicago & Alton Railroad. At that hour the cut, with its almost perpendicular walls, 90 feet high, caved in, and buried the workmen and their teams under six thousand yards of falling earth. There were four teams in the cut at the time, and ten men working at each team. Beside these there were the foreman, Jos. McCarthy, his clerk, and two men working with the pick. Mr. Stoden, the contractor, was not in the cut. Six persons were killed outright, and several wounded. The following are killed: Peter Bagley, Jas. Hagan, Thomas Casey, Ed. Hines, Daniel Lucett, and Richard Rine. All the bodies have been recovered. The scene is heart-rending.

—The Elko (Nev.) *Independent* says that Thomas Jenkins, a resident of Coruscopia, while on his way from Bruneau, across the mountains, a few days ago, lost his wagon during a storm and wandered about in the snow six days without food, blankets or other protection from the weather than the clothes he wore. At the expiration of the time mentioned he was found at what is known as the Winter ranch, forty miles from Mountain City, from which place he had started in a pitable condition, both feet and one hand being badly frozen, besides being snow blind. He was at once conveyed to Mountain City, where every available means for the relief of the sufferer are being furnished. It has been ascertained that Jenkins had at one time during his wanderings approached to within several miles of town, and then changed his course moving in an almost opposite direction.

—There was a general expression of sympathy and surprise in the city to-day, as a Zanesville (O.) special of the 5th to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, at the remarkable

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - FEB. 14, 1879.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. [1-5-1y.]

—Altoona's mayor claims for that city a population of 16,500.

—Five bears were tracked and killed in Centre county last week.

—John Ritter, a soldier of the war of 1812, died in Johnstown last week.

—The total indebtedness of Blair county is $146,800; due from collectors, etc., $70,215.

—If you want a nice No. 1 mackeral white and fat, you can find plenty of them at Barkers'.

—A church edifice for the Dunkard religious persuasion is to be erected in Johnstown.

—"A Picture of Real Life," already too long deferred, will appear next week without fail.

—S. M. Brophy, Esq., has been elected chairman of the City Democratic Committee of Altoona.

—We are sorry to learn that the wife of Senator Wallace is lying seriously ill at her home in Clearfield.

—Write to Rev. T. R. Ewing, of Blairsville Ladies' Seminary, for terms and information. Read advertisement.

—Altoona and Johnstown are complaining of a lack of tenement houses, while Ebensburg has more than a *quantum sufficit*.

—A horse belonging to Mr. Wm. Evans was run over by the Hollidaysburg branch train last Monday evening and killed.

—The mother of Mr. J. R. Durborrow, of the Huntingdon *National*, died at her home in Bedford county last week, at a green old age.

—Mr. Thomas McBreen, of Ebensburg, has been appointed an additional tipstaff for the Court House, at a salary of $100 per year.

—A. A. Barker & Son have just received a nice stock of mackeral, herring, codfish, etc., which they are offering at the lowest prices.

—Messrs. Scott & McFadden will hereafter issue the Osceola *Reveille*, which is one of the best country newspapers we have on our exchange list.

—In the absence of Judge Dean, who was here Tuesday presiding at Argument Court, Judge Mayer is holding Court in Hollidaysburg this week.

—The Cambria Iron Company will erect this season, at Springfield mines Blair county, a large warehouse, warehouse and five blocks of dwellings.

—A local option temperance reform State convention will be held at Harrisburg on the 25th inst. Cambria county will doubtless be represented by a full set of delegates.

—Thomas Seabrook, Jr., civil engineer of Altoona, is superintendent of the construction of the extension of the Bell's Gap railroad, with headquarters at Lloydsville.

—Dunphy, of St. Augustine, is owner of a colt which jockeys are convinced will in a couple of years become about the most valuable piece of horse flesh in Cambria county.

—A route for a proposed railroad from Berlin, Somerset county, the terminus of the B. V. R. R., along the Stonycreek, to Johnstown, will be surveyed at an early day.

—The citizens of Gallitzin have nominated Mr. Sam. A. Criste, formerly proprietor of the St. Charles hotel, Altoona, as their candidate for Burgess at the approaching election.

—McDonald, of Loretto, has just received a large invoice of fish of all kinds, such as mackeral, herring, white fish, codfish, etc., all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

—A monthly journal, to be styled the *Mineralogist*, will shortly be issued from Greensburg by Mr. J. M. L. Stump. May he find it the most profitable kind of Stumpage.

—A dwelling belonging to the heirs of Levi Wetzel, deceased, in Girard township, Clearfield county, was destroyed by fire a few days since. A defective flue caused the mishap.

—Mr. James M'Clellan will retire from the management of the Altoona Logan House about the first of March. He owns a farm near West Chester, and proposes living on it hereafter.

—Mrs. Harriet Orr, formerly postmistress of Ebensburg, is writing poetry for the Johnstown *Tribune* and some of her effusions would do no discredit to the "Sweet Singer of Michigan."

—Mr. William Martz, of Cambria town ship, disposed of a house and lot of ground in Franklin borough, one day last week, to Mr. Thos. C. Mitchell, of the latter place, for six hundred dollars.

—We invite the special attention of our patrons to the terms of subscription published on our first page, and assure them of our intention to demand a strict compliance therewith in every instance.

—We are informed that a daughter of Mrs. Orr, of this place, Mary by name, died at her place of residence, in Clearfield county, last week. She was a married woman, but we did not learn her husbands name.

—A year ago, Ebensburg, in the oil regions, boasted of thirty or more licensed drinking houses. Then came the big fire, and now one is all she seems to need, or, at least, is all she was granted by the Court at the last term.

—A. A. Barker & Son have a large assortment of goods, consisting of clothing, dry goods shoes, etc., which they are offering at very low prices for cash—in fact, much lower than they have ever been offered in this town.

—We learn that our former townsman, Mr. Dwight Jones, who became a victim to the Western fever a couple of years ago and removed to Red Oak, Iowa, will shortly return to Ebensburg to resume permanent citizenship.

—It is not true that the FREEMAN is constantly complaining about its patrons, the Johnstown *Tribune's* translation of the Hollidaysburg *Standard's* notice of the enlargement of our paper to the contrary notwithstanding.

—A ten year-old boy named Bertis Beaver, son of Mr. John Beaver, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was run over by an engine in Altoona last Thursday and instantly killed, his head being severed from his body.

—Mr. S. W. Back, lately connected with the Philipsburg *Journal*, died at his residence in that place Monday of last week. His age was 24 years, and he is spoken of as having been a young man of much promise. Peace to his ashes.

—A. A. Barker & Son have just received the largest as well as the cheapest line of groceries ever brought to town. You will consult your interests by dealing with this firm, as they always have everything at the very lowest prices.

—A tree which he had chopped fell on Mr. George Boyer, in Conemaugh township, Somerset county, Monday last, breaking one of his legs and otherwise dangerously injuring him. He is a son of Mr. George Boyer, of Cambria borough.

—We have thirty dollars, no thanks to our dictatorial friend (?) of the Commissioners' office, which say that the FREEMAN has, as it of right should have, a larger list of subscribers in Cambria county than the *Herald* can boast of. Put up or dry up.

—We have only time and space to acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket of admisson to a lecture on "Light by Electricity," to be delivered in the Second Presbyterian church, Altoona, on Thursday evening next, by Mr. J. Chester Wilson.

—A report given currency by the Altoona *Mirror* that Mr. Godfrey Wolff, the renowned Altoona clothier, designed removing to Philadelphia to live, is denied by that gentleman himself. He will continue to give his personal attention to his Altoona business.

—An association composed of girls of tender years, and styled the Silver Rill Society, has been formed in town, and some training with a public parlor entertainment in view is being had. Of course an advisory supervision is exercised over the little ones by some of older growth.

—The Greenbackers of Indiana county, at this late day, want to hold a public discussion of financial issues with any Republicans or Democrats who may have more spare time on their hands than they know what to do with, but such Republicans or Democrats happily cannot be found.

—A young man named Martz was brought to jail here Saturday night charged with breaking open and stealing five lamps from a box owned by Mr. Cairn Leahy, of Lilly's station, soon after said box and contents had been taken from the local freight and deposited at the side of the road.

—The remains of the lamented Henry Topper, of Adams township, who died last Thursday, were removed to Wilmore the following Saturday, and after a Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul in St. Bartholomew's church, were interred in the cemetery of that place. May he rest in peace.

—Mr. Richard J. Hughes was in town visiting the scenes of his youth the early part of this week. He was for years and years high up in the figures as Third Auditor in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's office at Philadelphia, but is now extensively engaged in the coal business in Clearfield county.

—An overcoat, silver watch, silver-mounted pistol, a satchel containing a government license, between three and four hundred cigars, seven or eight quarts of whiskey in bottles and about two dollars in money, were stolen from the hotel of James Maulis, at Gallitzin, on Wednesday night last. No clue to the thief.

—The Philadelphia *Times* of the 7th says: "The will of the late John Naulty, who died July 23d at Buenos Ayres, was admitted to probate yesterday. His estate is valued at nearly $1,000,000, and with the exception of a few bequests to his family, is left entirely to his brother, Dominick Naulty, of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa."

—The anti-license men of Altoona seem determined to fight it out on the line on which they have started if it takes them all year. A meeting to protest against the granting of licenses in that city is called for Saturday evening, March 1st, when several persons who are wrestling with undelivered speeches will have opportunity offered them to unload.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* hopes that the enlargement of the FREEMAN will not necessitate the adoption on our part of the patent outside swindle. No fear of that, neighbor Swank, so long as we are at the helm; but isn't that way of putting it a little rough on the man who boasts of as large a circulation in Cambria county as the FREEMAN possesses?

—Thomas H. Neal, a resident of New Florence and a freight brakeman on the Pa. R. R., fell under the cars a short distance this side of East Conemaugh, Tuesday evening last, and was literally torn to pieces, no less than three trains passing over his body before the mangled remains were found. The deceased was a young married man, and leaves a wife and one child.

—A trial train equipped with steam pipes for heating cars was tested by the railroad officials in Altoona on Saturday afternoon. A boiler is located in the baggage car; steam is generated in the boiler and conducted through pipes into the passenger coaches. The apparatus is successfully used on English railways, and it is understood the trial on Saturday was attended with satisfactory results.

—Argument Court, with Judge Dean on the bench, met in the Court House Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, and continued in session, with the usual intermission till 9 o'clock at night, when final adjournment was effected. The entire list down for argument was reviewed, and a number of road and other petitions were acted on, but the routine business transacted possessed no special interest for the reader of a newspaper.

—Mr. Michael Quinn, former tax collector of Conemaugh borough, pleaded guilty at last session of our county Court to the charge of embezzling certain moneys collected by him in his official capacity. On Tuesday of this week, at the special term of Court, he was called before Judge Dean and received his sentence, which is a fine of $2,500 and imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a period of fourteen months.

—A strange woman who represented herself to be a widow from Huntingdon secured lodging in the Blair county almshouse one night last week, and about the same time another unknown female who said her home was in Altoona sought and found shelter over night with a family living near Hollidaysburg. Before morning each was singing "Rishy mine," with no father around in either case to take up the chorus.

—The Indiana *Democrat*, we regret to notice, has fallen a victim to what the Johnstown *Tribune* calls the patent outside swindle. We entertain the hope, however, that what Brother Sansom conceives to be a matter of necessity, and it is no business of our's to dispute the assumption, will soon cease to be a lien in his pathway, as the *Democrat* is too good a paper to take a seat so far back in the journalistic synagogue.

—Anthony Sedlmyer, aged about 27 years, died of consumption in Johnstown last Sunday. The deceased had been in the employ of the First National Bank, of that place for eleven years, the three last as chief clerk, to which position he arose from that of mule driver for the C. I. Co., and was well known and universally respected. He was born in Richland township. Interment in the German Catholic cemetery Tuesday forenoon.

—If there is nothing in a name, as the old adage has it, no fault, we presume, will be found with the misprint which substitutes Bebe for Bebe in the supplement of Mr. Jos. Bebe, of Carrolltown, herewith enclosed, to which the attention of all wishing to purchase furniture is respectfully invited. Mr. Bebe has no superior as a workman, and although his prices are exceedingly cheap, there is no discount on the quality or finish of the goods he offers for sale.

—Mr. Harry A. Gardner, chief clerk in the Hollidaysburg First National Bank, was on Tuesday last married to Miss Julia Over, second daughter of Mr. David Over, editor of the Hollidaysburg *Register*. In consideration of the fact that he is a most amiable young gentleman, as well as of the other fact that he and his parents formerly counted Cambria county as their home, we wish Harry exceptionally good luck and happiness in this matrimonial venture of his.

—The heart-rending news is furnished us by the *Tribune* that the invasion of Ebensburg threatened by the school teachers of Johnstown, male and female, has been indefinitely postponed. It is a cruel blow to our young people, all whom had bought either a new neck-tie or a new ribbon in anticipation of the event, but they say these adornments will do to wear to the next State Fair to be held at Altoona, and their money will therefore not have been spent in vain.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* pays a glowing and eloquent tribute to the memory of Capt. Alex. Dobbins, who died in that place a few days ago, every word of which we can heartily endorse, having known the deceased well and intimately since early childhood. More than that, we can say what the *Standard* editor no doubt has it in his heart to say, may God in His mercy grant rest to his soul. Deceased was a son-in-law of Poor Director Patterson, of Johnstown.

—Mr. Michael J. Nagle, of Clearfield township, was for a number of years a locomotive engineer on both the Portage Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in the year 1852 handled the lever of the locomotive that made the first trip through the big tunnel of the latter road at Gallitzin.—We were a passenger on a truck attached to the locomotive on the occasion referred to, and are consequently in a position to know precisely whereof we affirm. Mr. Nagle, it might be added in this connection, is an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff for the forthcoming term, and a good one he would make.

—The *quo warranto* case requiring Mr. George B. Steinman to show by virtue of what right he presumed to exercise the functions of the several offices of County Auditor and postmaster of South Fork at one and the same time, the two offices being presumably incompatible under the provisions of Section 2 of Article XII of the new Constitution, came before Judge Dean on Tuesday. Not being regularly down on the list, however, it was held over for hearing at an Argument Court to follow the regular session in March next. A. V. Barker, Esq., appeared for Mr. Steinman, and Messrs. Johnston & Scanlan for the petitioners.

—General Beaver's official report of the personnel of the troops comprising his command at the late Tyrone inspection contains the following complimentary mention of Co. A, of the Fifth Regiment: "Company A, Ebensburg, Captain Samuel W. Davis—Personnel and physique good. Pieces very clean and well handled. Captain a good officer, and men remarkably steady for new recruits." And Co. H. of Wilmore, now commanded by Capt. S. P. Morrell, received this commendation: "Company H, Wilmore—Captain P. J. Woleslagle. Personnel fair. Men not yet uniformed, but of good size and steady. Pieces well handled.—Captain a good officer."

—The town of Edenburg, Clarion county, was destroyed by fire last fall, and it seems to be problematical whether it will be rebuilt. At any rate, it won't be rebuilt till the price of oil—Edenburg was a former oil centre—goes up, and that is too long for Mr. James F. Campbell, Sr., to wait. Accordingly, in last week's issue of the *Oil Times*, of which paper he is publisher, he gives notice that his material will be transferred to the county seat, Clarion, whilst Foster is conceived to be a superior opening for a printer. A report was current some months ago that Mr. Campbell meditated returning to Johnstown with his press, but this official announcement would seem to stamp it as incorrect. He has our best wishes for success in his new departure.

—We should have asked for a suspension of public opinion in regard to the enlargement of the FREEMAN, knowing as we did that the first issue was far from presenting so creditable an appearance as we could have wished, the paper being too small and the quality anything but satisfactory; though if we had, no doubt our editorial brethern would have gone on and said all the nice things they have said about us just the same, a majority of them going so far as to congratulate us on our new press and new type, the latter of which, we are sorry to say, we haven't been able thus far to accumulate stamps enough to purchase. Next week we hope to find room to reproduce the many kind notices the enlarged FREEMAN has called forth, and in the meantime thank our brethern of the press for their flattering commendations.

—Among the causes which came before the Blair county Courtat Hollidaysburg for trial this week was that of Alex. Vineeks *et al.*, assumpsit. Mr. Isaac P. Shimer was sworn as a member of the jury empannelled to try it, and he took time between the calling of witnesses to energetically curse the luck that got him into such a fix. For the trial lasted all Tuesday, at which Court adjourned at 6 o'clock in the evening, as was merely to meet again at 7 o'clock and go on with argument, and Mr. Shimer was bound in honor to be in Altoona that night to get married! Judge Mayer was once young himself, and when the merits of the case, with all their complications and consequences, were brought to his attention, he consented to an arrangement of counsel that the trial should proceed to its conclusion with eleven jurors, and Isaac was consequently sent on his honeymoon way rejoicing.

—The celebrated oil man, Mr. Paul Boynton, swam from Oil City to Pittsburgh in his life-saving apparatus last week, leaving the former place Thursday and arriving at Pittsburgh Sunday. The distance is over 150 miles. We scarcely understand the object of an exhibition of this character, for Mr. Boynton stopped over night with friends in three nights he was out, and was plentifully supplied en route with food, drink and cigars. So it could scarcely have been a question of endurance. There is a possibility that it was for a sensation, but the great probability is that Mr. Boynton was working in the interest of Hon. Harry White by attempting to demonstrate that those troutstreams out there are really navigable for small craft. Mr. Boynton in his youth was a student at St. Francis College, Loretto, this county, and while at Oil City experienced the only pleasure of the trip in meeting a former associate of that institution in the person of a prominent merchant of the great oil metropolis.

—Owing to a misapprehension in the mind of Judge Orvis, of Bellefonte, Thursday of last week having been substituted by him for Tuesday, the assumption of special Court ordered for argument in the case of Flynn *et al.* vs. McDermitt was not held till the first-named day. Associate Judge Flanagan and John P. Linton, Esq., of counsel, both of Johnstown, were in attendance Tuesday, but, Judge Orvis not appearing, had gone home. They returned, however, in response to a telegram, and the hearing was had Thursday. The merits of the case, in brief, are these: James McDermitt lays claim to the title to a tract of land in Clearfield township, which claim is contested by the two plaintiffs, who from time to time have taken therefrom large quantities of timber, etc. At the last session of our Common Pleas the rival claims were submitted to a jury, and a verdict in favor of Mr. McDermitt for $2,000 was rendered. A new trial was asked, and, after consideration, was granted by Judge Orvis, and the case must therefore undergo the ordeal of another jury.

—On Monday morning last, an effort was made by a burglar to blow open the safe in the coal office of Messrs. Fisher & Sons, Huntingdon. The explosion, which was a very fond one, was heard by some parties living in the neighborhood, who instituted an investigation of its cause. Upon their appearance on the scene, the burglar took to his heels and ran away, followed by several shots from a revolver which he too turned, but without doing harm. Pursuit was made, and later in the day, the burglar, through the instrumentality of the telegraph, was picked up at Lewistown. He acknowledged the charge at once, and said his name was Frank Smithburger, and his place of residence Cincinnati. One of the shots fired at him was found to have taken effect in the left shoulder. The wound was dressed, and the fellow was removed to Huntingdon and committed to jail. The safe, which is a monster one and contained a considerable sum of money, was damaged only to the extent that a new door will be required for it. Every drawer in all the desks in the office had been searched, but $14 constituted the amount of spoils secured by the burglar in this speculation which has resulted so disastrously to him.

THE DEATHRATE of our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it, and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in.—Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had *Boschee's German Syrup* been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a Doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *Boschee's German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG EBENSBURGER IN KANSAS.—In last week's issue of the FREEMAN we chronicled the departure of a colony who went hence to settle in Rooke county, Kansas. They left Wednesday evening, and if no detention happened to them *en route* would arrive at their place of destination the following Saturday morning. But in advance of their possible arrival occurred an event which can have the only the effect of plunging the colony into gloom of the profoundest description, while the tidings caused much sadness of heart in our own immediate midst. As is generally known, several persons had gone out last summer to Kansas in the interest of the colony, to take up land, etc. Mr. Frank McLaughlin was leader of this pioneer party, and he was joined at some point westward by Mr. John Lewis and others, who proposed casting in their lot with a colony composed wholly of their relations and former neighbors and friends. Mr. Lewis' own family, as well as his father, mother, a married sister whose husband was with Mr. Lewis, and another sister were of the immigrants. The point chosen by the colony for settlement is twenty miles north of Ellis station, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. As we gather from a letter of date 7th instant from Mr. Frank M'Laughlin, he, Mr. Lewis, and a couple of others, left the settlement on the evening of the 5th, in conformity with previous arrangement, to meet the colony that night and pilot them to their new homes. Upon arriving at Ellis station, information was received that the colony could not be able to reach that point till the following 8th. This was a great disappointment, and, as Mr. M'Laughlin says, "as every hour was precious to us," Mr. Lewis, who was in apparent good health, proposed to retrace his steps to the settlement, promising to return to Ellis on the 7th. He was accompanied thither by all his companions excepting Mr. M'Laughlin, who remained at Ellis, from which office the letter we quote from was mailed. On the road home Mr. Lewis and another of the party laid down in the wagon in which they traveled, and apparently fell into a sound slumber. When nearly at the place of destination an attempt was made to waken Mr. Lewis. The only response he gave was to faintly raise his head, and then drop back on the bed of the wagon. Examination discovered the fact that he was dead! Mr. M'Laughlin's letter does not attempt an explanation of the sudden demise of one who was to all appearances both in good health and good spirits a short time prior, but it was likely due to some species of heart disease. He was born and married in Ebensburg, his wife being a daughter of our respected townsman, Mr. Isaac Evans, and his age was probably 30 years. He was a carpenter by trade, and an honest, industrious young man. As before stated, his wife, from whom he had been separated a couple of years, was traveling night and day on the wings of steam to rejoin him. The unutterable anguish and despair which must have seized her heart when she found her husband missing forevermore from the glowing pictures of happiness and prosperity she had painted for the future, may be left to the reader not described. In her desolation she has the heartfelt sympathy of all.

BARN BURNED AND LIVE STOCK CONSUMED.—On Wednesday night of last week, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, a large barn owned by the Franciscan Brothers and located in what is known as Cameron's Bottom, in Pine township, Indiana county, some fourteen miles north-west of this place, was discovered to be on fire, and in two hours the efforts of the Brothers and some of the neighbors who promptly hastened to the scene, only eight out of thirty head of cattle were rescued alive; the remaining twenty-two, together with five valuable horses, perishing in the flames. There was also, in addition to the barn and live stock, a very heavy loss sustained in the destruction of between four and five hundred bushels of oats, some twenty tons of hay, a threshing machine, a lot of harness, farming utensels, etc. How the fire originated seems to be a mystery, and although a couple of the Brothers had been in the barn an hour or two previous putting away a team with which one of them had just returned from Indiana, the fact that not even a lighted lantern was permitted inside the barn precludes the presumption that the fire originated through carelessness or oversight on their part. We have heard no estimate made of the loss sustained, though it can scarcely fall short of $2,500, on which we believe there is not a cent of insurance. Whether to rebuild the barn or vacate their property entirely and return to Loretto, is said to have been the question which agitated the Brotherhood at latest accounts.

—The huge advertisement of Messrs. Baltzell & Rouss in this paper cannot fail to attract the eye of the reader. In its own way, it explains the location of the place of business of the firm, what they deal in, and the inducements they offer the buyer. Their stock, which comprises dry goods, carpets, oil cloths, mattings, etc., is an unusually large one—indeed, it is claimed that it is much the largest to be found in Altoona. Their object may in a word be said to sell this stock as expeditiously as possible and in order to accomplish this end in the same time create for themselves a reputation in Cambria county, they propose to furnish our readers with anything on their shelves at figures which may be literally reckoned as bottom prices. All they ask is a trial, and if they fail to show that it is to the interest of everybody to rank themselves amongst their throng of customers it will be because liberal and fair dealing is not appreciated as it should be. It will cost you nothing when in Altoona to give them a call this way, and our advice is to try the experiment.

IMPORTANT VERDICT.—In the Blair county Court, last week, the title to 900 acres of coal land lying in and around Bennington, Blair, and estimated to be worth from $40,000 to $50,000, was passed on in judgment by a jury. William and Hannah Cloak, of New Jersey, were plaintiffs, and John Brotherline, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, the defendant. The case, as we learn from the Altoona *Tribune*, has been before the Courts since 1850. In that year John Brotherline bought and for the deposed sum of $500 Richard Levick et al., and a verdict was rendered in his favor. The case was then taken to the Supreme Court, where the decision was reversed, and after this it was again tried between the same parties, resulting in a second verdict for Brotherline. The Messrs. Cloak's claimed that in 1854 John C. Hileman, then agent of Richard Levick et al., had obtained a deed from Mrs. Cloak for the lands, for which she received only $150, and that Mr. Hileman, then acting as agent for John Brotherline, obtained another deed from Cloak and his wife for John Brotherline for the sum of $500 by falsely representing to them that they were making the deed good for Levick and deceiving them as to the value of the lands. The defendant, Brotherline, denied this, claiming that the Cloaks knew to whom they were selling. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs. Hon. Wayne McVeagh appeared for the Cloaks and Hon. S. S. Blair for Brotherline.

WILL Winter never be over?
Will the dark days never go?
Must the buttercup and clover
Be always hid under the snow?
Ah, lean me your little ear, love—
I shall tell to you something bright.
The weariest month of the year, love,
Is shortest, and nearest the Spring!

In other words this is February, and the return of Winter draws to a close. That's the joke, says: but we who live in this high latitude well know that we have before us many weeks of harsh weather ere we shall see the buttercup and the clover. The "stormy March" interregnum month which conjures up nothing so much as visions of a hot stove, an extra quilt on the bed, and an overcoat tabooted up to the chin. Talking of overcoats, you are hereby informed and are at liberty to tell it to your friend that some special bargains in that line as well as in dress goods, clothing in general, can be had at Godfrey Wolff's, next door to the post-office, Altoona. He has heretofore sold *cheap*, but will now sell *cheaper*. Call on him at once, or send an order by mail.

'TWAS a cold winter's night and the tempest was snarling.
The snow like a sheet covered cabin and sty,
When Barney drew over the chill to his darling,
And tapped at the window where Katie did lie.
"Arrah! jewel," said he, "are you sleeping or waking?
The night's bitter cold and my coat it is thin,
For the storm is a brewing, the frost is a baking,
Oh, Katy Mavourneen! you must let me in."

Katy proved to be a sensible girl. She first explained that it would be the height of impropriety to let one in who sought admission by tapping at the window, and then recommended her lover, the night being cold and his coat being thin, to repair at once to James J. Murphy's, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, and procure for himself such an outfit as would shield him from the storm. Murphy is proprietor of one of the most extensive ready-made clothing establishments in Cambria county, and, selling at prices far below other dealers, does a large business in consequence. One feature peculiar to himself Mr. Murphy steadily adheres to—he *guarantees* all goods sold over his counter.

SLEIGHING WITH A GIRL.—Of all the joys vouchsafed to man in life's tempestuous whirl, there's naught approaches heaven so near as sleighing with a girl—a rosy, jolly, buxom girl—a frank good-natured, honest girl—a feeling, flirting, dashing, doting, smiling, smacking, jolly, joking, jaunting, jovial, poser poking, dear little dear of a girl. To enjoy the felicity to its fullest extent however, the young man who holds the reins while he goes on with the sparking, should always be mindful care to be comfortably clad, and there is no place under the sun where he can do this to better advantage than at the extensive and well filled clothing establishment of M. Wolf, Fifth avenue, Seventh street, Johnstown, Pa.

A YOUNG MAN, recently employed as a brakeman on the Pa. R. R., forgetting for the time being that he had a wife and two children living at Derry, married the daughter of a Pittsburgh saloon keeper Other day, whereupon his lawful spouse, becoming indignant, delivered the children into his keeping and declared she would never again live with the perfidious wretch.

WE ARE HERE
FOR THE
PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE!

READ THESE GOLDEN WORDS AND BE CONVINCED
THAT THIS IS THE PLACE TO GET YOUR CHEAP
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ETC.

In these dark days of hard times, no money, financial failures, and universal panics, it is cheering to observe one bright ray of hope—one promise of relief from the burdens which oppress the rich, carry consternation to the hearts of the poor, and make each day a continual strife for the necessaries of life. In such times, when the scarcity of money oppresses all, it behooves every citizen to give ear to methods of economy, whereby to save money when the opportunity is presented, and not waste it in purchases that can be made for nearly one-half the usual price.

The modern ideas of merchandising have met and mastered the old credit system. CASH is the lever that moves the world, and the man whose facilities enable him to sell goods cheapest has the inside track and commands the situation. The masses of the people understand the power of these great drives. What sense is there, then, in paying double price for a few days' credit? Pay day must come some time and it may be that most of people are less able to pay then than now.

With our facilities we are enabled to buy goods cheaper than any man in America. We combine Jobber, wholesale broker, speculator, importer, agent and retailer—consequently we save to the consumer those innumerable profits which support high living, brown stone fronts, fast horses, and unnumbered extravagances.

We buy and sell STRICTLY FOR CASH, which enables us in buying to take advantage of every fluctuation in the market, and in selling to avoid all losses from bad debts, interest on outstanding bills, cost of collecting, accounting, etc.—all of which losses and expenses must be added to the bills of honest people who pay for what they get.

Pay as you go—buy the best and go where you can get the most goods for the least money. This is the story boiled down—the true story of common sense and economy.

If you save 20 per cent. on a dollar by buying your goods right, it will ensure you a handsome fortune in an ordinary lifetime.

On account of our tremendous daily increase of business, our present location has become too small, and to accommodate the demands made upon us we have invested time, labor and capital in the erection of one of the finest Store Rooms in this section of country, and carry a

LARGER AND FINER STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, ETC.,

than can be found anywhere else between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. It will pay you to visit this COMMERCIAL PALACE and see as large and choice a stock of merchandise as is kept in any of the large city establishments. Men every our present day of the chance of going to with us in the race and their practical and economic rules through life. Read carefully the principles and methods we observe in conducting our mammoth business:

We treat all alike, whether rich or poor, black or white, learned or unlearned.

We mark all our goods in plain figures and adhere strictly to the one price, so that the lowest cash price is the price to your friend and neighbor as to a stranger as good as the cash of the moneyed aristocrat; and thus everybody has the satisfaction of knowing that they are not helping to pay for purchases for other customers.

We guarantee every article to be just as represented, and if it does not come up to the customer's expectation, or if he or she can buy the same article for less money elsewhere, all that need be do is to return it and we will refund the money.

No lower grade than the best per yard or article. Every salesman is under strict orders to sell at prices marked on ticket, and to miss a sale rather than misrepresent or deceive people.

Whether you are a Judge of the article which you wish to purchase, or are perfectly ignorant on that point, you can depend on getting the worth of your money. Our system of dealing will be sure of not only getting the article you want, but obtaining it on exactly the same terms as if you were to come yourself. We sell for CASH and only CASH, and thus the honest customers are not obliged to help pay for the interest on dead beats.

The customer's confidence is never abused. We invite the people's confidence and seek to keep it by true loyalty to their interests, selling everything at smallest profits applying our best skill to serve our customers cheaply and with articles thoroughly satisfactory and depending on a large business won by small profits and absolute reliability.

Conducting our business strictly on the cash plan, with no bad debts, buying and selling for cash, with the largest different stores to be supplied, selling goods in immense quantities, and watching the market with an eagle eye, we are enabled to give our customers as low prices for everything as any reader who will so cheap? and why our counters are lined with customers from early morn until late at night? The firm of BALTZELL & ROUSS shall live to be a thorn in the side of those so-called cheap stores we mention, and when the head some one has said that BALTZELL & ROUSS, the "Cheap Store," was only a bubble and would soon burst and disappear like the mist. That was their only hope. But we are not bursted yet; we have reared a palace that shall stand as a *ghastly* monument to their folly, and as time progresses it will be a more splendid and eloquent tribute to the mighty power and ability of the true system over the false.

To those, our enemies, who have done everything possible to keep us down, we throw down the gauntlet of defiance, dare them to sell goods at our prices, and promise in the future to give them away for less than they can buy them for. "We have heaped treasures together for the last days." Remember we open the Spring campaign with glowing colors and shall celebrate the glorious event by strewing over the vast country bargains heretofore unknown, and which will astonish the people. Whatever you can find in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Dress Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., elsewhere, and can buy them cheaper for cash, do so; but if you can get them cheaper from us it is your advantage to patronize us. We are determined to be the leading house in bargains.

We call upon the people to COME AND SEE. We have nothing more to say—we leave it to every candid thinking person to say whether or not our enterprise is worthy their patronage.

Send for samples.

Baltzell & Rouss,
1226 Eleventh Avenue, in rear of Logan House,
Next to the Presbyterian Church, - - ALTOONA, PA.

W. W. ROUSS, Broadway, N. Y. C. BALTZELL, Cumberland, Md. T. BALTZELL, Jr., Altoona, Pa.

New York Office, 376 Broadway.

CASH--One Price.

N. B.--Look out for our Price List, which will appear in this paper in a few weeks. [Feb. 14, 1879.]

Communication.

EBENSBURG, Feb. 8, 1879.

DEAR FREEMAN—Allow me to congratulate you on your enlarged size and improved appearance. That new press, when it gets down to its level best, will undoubtedly work wonders, and it is to be hoped that the people of Cambria will appreciate the outlay made to improve your appearance by largely increasing your circulation with good paying subscribers.

This, however, is foreign to the subject to which I wish to invite the attention of your many intelligent readers.

DOES IT PAY TO KEEP CHICKENS?

Having heard this question frequently asked, and the assertion of many that it does not pay, I thought I would keep a debit and credit account with my hens for one year, and I here give your readers the result:

On the first of January, 1878, my coop contained fifteen hens and one cock of the Black Spanish breed, and during the year these fifteen hens layed 235 dozen eggs. I gathered the eggs every day and gave credit at the price then fruit was selling for them, the highest price being 30 cents and the lowest 8 cents per dozen. The total credit was.....$21.25
Dr. for feed, etc.....10.75

Net profit on eggs.....$10.51
I raised 30 young chickens at 15 cents each 4.50

Which gave me after all expenses.....$15.01
The average lay of each hen was 138 eggs.

From the 1st of May until the 1st of September I kept my chickens in coop and chicken yard, and of course there was no damage done to my garden.

The feed I used was corn and wheat bran, and corn meal for the young chickens.

Now, Mr. FREEMAN, don't you think it pays to keep chickens? I do. Yours, TRUTH.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Feb. 10, 1879.

EDITOR FREEMAN—Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, an imposing and interesting ceremony took place in St. Josephs Catholic church, Allegheny City, Pa., when the simple Profession of Sister M. Pauline Hardy, O. S. B., Sister M. Ildephonse Dorn, O. S. B., and Sister M. Mechtildis Wagner, O. S. B., all of Allegheny, and Sister M. Thecla Kayler, O. S. B., of Lorette, Cambria county, Pa., took place. Before Vespers the four novices, accompanied by the Mother Prioress and several other members of the community, entered the church and took their places in the front pews, and at the conclusion of Vespers Rev. Father Kauffmann, who received the vows, ascended the pulpit and delivered an appropriate and eloquent address, after which the novices, accompanied by the Rev. Mother, proceeded to the sanctuary, where one by one they ascended the altar steps, and prostrating at the feet of the Rev. Father, in an audible and composed voice pronounced each their vows. The white veils worn during the novitiate year were then given up and the black veils substituted. Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament followed, after which the Sisters, with calm and joyous step, disappeared through the door of their home, which, judging from the appearance of its inmates, must certainly be one of peace and tranquility—a type of that Everlasting Home to which the gospel has reference when it assures us that "Many are called, but few are chosen."

A WITNESS.

A LAUGH rings up from the street below,
Borne up by the morning breeze,
With a silver tinkle in its flow
Of a heart that throbs at ease;
And while wondering who the owner may be
Of a heart that laughs so merrily,
The laugh rings on and the feet glide by
Till their joyous sounds in the distance die.

The riddle is readily unraveled. The laugh could come from the throat of none but one who had paid a visit to John Lloyd & Co.'s mercantile establishment. High street, Ebensburg, and bought something that pleased her for a mere song. Since their experiment of marking down their goods to resumption prices was inaugurated by this firm, a month or two ago, their business has vastly increased, and they can *afford* to undersell all other stores in town. Dress and dry goods, ready-made clothing, groceries—everything—on hand. Call on them to-day.

RAIN and snow, slush, mud and sleet, this is the weather that's hard on feet, and unless they're protected by good boots or shoes, a cold in the head very quickly ensues, while other discomforts quite needless to mention are sure to result if there is no intervention; and hence the great folly it would be to forget that health pays the forfeit for feet that are wet, and as a sequence to this it should be apparent to all that the man to consult is S. Blumenthal, who makes it a study the health to protect by keeping a stock very large and select of the best kind of boots for wet and cold weather, besides shoes without number, a fine lot together, all which he now offers at such low prices indeed that none can afford to do without what they need. Store at 119 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Original Poetical Contributions.

WORDS OF GREETING.

I.

Here's my hand, O Northern Brother!—
It has come to this at last!—
We have once opposed each other,
But the bitterness is past.
Foul distrust and hostile feeling
Ill becomes a brother's part!
O, we've learnt a better feeling,
And it soothes a contrite heart.

II.

Hand in hand we paced together,
Brothers twain, when war-clouds frowned:
And, in fair and stormy weather,
Trod on Freedom's battle-ground.
Brothers, then, in toil and danger,
Strove we for our country's weal!
O, 'tis wrong to play the stranger,
For we can't as strangers feel.

III.

Brother, we have met in battle—
Deadly battle—face to face;
Each, amid the rifle's rattle,
Bore him with a manly grace.
Brothers, that should ne'er have happened—
Ne'er have been in story told—
That we met as foemen weaponed,
Brothers twain, in days of old.

IV.

Brother may with brother struggle
In the heat of passion's flame,
When the rolling drum and bugle
Makes us think of naught but fame.
Hostile deeds lead but to others—
An increasing, endless train;
But henceforth we'll act as brothers,—
We will never war again.

V.

When the Yellow Demon hovered
O'er us in the summer air,
And the earth our loved ones covered,

EARLY DAYS OF GASLIGHT.

The use of gas for the purpose of producing artificial light was first introduced by a Mr. Murdoch, of Redruth, in Cornwall. As early as 1792 this gentleman lighted his house with gas made in an apparatus of his own construction. It was not, however, until 1803 that any attempt was made to introduce it into London, when a Mr. Winsor lectured on the subject and exhibited a specimen of gaslight at the Lyceum. A company called the National Light and Heat Company was soon after projected by Mr. Winsor, and his supporters; and in January, 1809, with the view of convincing Parliament and the public of the practicable nature of their scheme, the company lighted Pall Mall, from St. James' street to Cockspur street.

According to his (Mr. Winsor's) calculations, "founded on official experiments," the profits were to be so large as to insure to the shareholders an annual interest of £570 ($2,850) for every £5 ($25) invested in the undertaking. He estimated that the value of the residuary products would reach nearly two hundred and thirty millions ($1,150,000,000) per annum. The Government was also promised that the scheme would produce in a short time ten millions ($50,000,000) in the way of taxes. These extravagant estimates naturally had the effect of exciting ridicule and opposition. In 1809 application was made to Parliament for an act to incorporate a company to be called the London and Westminster Chartered Gaslight Company, but owing to the prejudice that was entertained, chiefly from the idea that gaslighting was attended with danger, the bill was thrown out. Mr. Wilberforce, by whom it was stongly opposed in the House of Commons, said he considered the scheme "one of the greatest bubbles that had ever been imposed on public credulity."

The application, however, was renewed in the following year, and this time it was successful. But still the lighting of a town with gas was for some time looked upon as a visionary scheme both by the public and men of science. Sir Humphrey Davy is reported to have asked, as a sneer, whether it was intended to use the dome of St. Paul's as a gasometer. With a view of inducing persons to adopt their invention, the gas company, in the first instance, supplied shops and houses both with gas and fittings, free of charge. After the year 1814 gas came more generally into use for lighting both streets and houses, but it was terribly dear. In 1815 the price was 15s. ($3.75) per one thousand cubic feet, and the amount consumed was guessed at, meters being then unknown. The extravagant promises as to the profits to be derived were not destined to be realized; and, indeed, for several years no dividends whatever were paid. It is a curious fact that it was for some time believed that gas would have the effect of heating the pipes through which it passed; and when the passages in the House of Commons were first lighted with gas the architect caused the pipes to be fixed four or five inches from the walls, for fear of fire. On the other hand, a patent was taken out for making gas-pipes of wood and paper. On the first introduction of the new light the demand for pipes was so great that some for little time, there was considerable difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply, and musket barrels screwed together were used for the purpose. Westminster Bridge was lighted with gas in 1818. In the following year the parish of St Margaret, Westminster, set the example to the other parishes by removing the oil lamps and substituting gas in their place; and by 1820 it was pretty generally used throughout the metropolis. As an illustration of the strong prejudice there was against the new light and of the length of time this feeling existed, it may be mentioned that the Haymarket Theatre was not lighted by gas until April, 1858, the proprietor binding the lessee to adhere to the old fashioned mode of lighting with oil.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CURING BACON WITHOUT SMOKE.—To smoke the best bacon, fat your hogs early, and fat them well. By fattening early you make a great saving in food and well-fattened pork.—Then kill as early as the weather will allow, and salt as soon as the animal heat is gone, with plenty of the purest salt and about half an ounce of saltpetre to 100 pounds of pork. As soon as the meat is salted to your taste, which will generally be in about five weeks, take it out, and if any of it has been covered with brine let it drain a little. Then take black pepper, finely ground, and dust on the hock end as much as will stick; then hang it up in a good, clean, dry, airy place. If all this is done as it should be (it ought to be done now) you will have no further trouble with it, for by fly time, in spring, your bacon is so well cured on the outside that flies or bugs will not disturb it.

PULVERIZED ALUM possesses the property of purifying water. A large spoonful stirred into a hogshead of water will so purify it that in a few hours the dirt will all sink to the bottom, and it will be fresh and clear as spring water. Four gallons may be purified by a teaspoonful.

A HANDSOME pair of slippers.—Two pretty girls sliding on the ice.

HIP, HIP, HURRA!

BIG BARGAINS FOR ALL!

PAUSE, PONDER, AND PURCHASE.

M. J. TEITELBAUM

Has recently returned to Loretto from the Eastern cities with a large, varied and elegant stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

which were bought from first hands for cash, and will be sold for cash at lower prices than buyers on credit can afford to take. Come then, everybody, and see how easy it is to save enough in your purchases to pay you for a journey of twenty miles, if need be, to reach our store, as all can readily realize by examining the following wonderful

LIST OF PRICES:

Light Brown Sugar, 8c. ₩ lb.
Best White ..... 10c.
Good Green Coffee, 6 lbs. $1.
Molasses ..... 40c. ₩ gal.
Cocoa Coffee, 6 boxes for 25c.
Cashmeres, 16c. ₩ yd. and up.
Alpacas, 16c. ₩ yard and up.
Plaids, 10c. ₩ yd. and upward.
500 Men's Suits, at $3 and upw'd.
Boys' Suits at $3 and upward.
Pants at 75 cents and upward.
A large stock of Men's overcoats at $4.50 and upward.
Calicoes ..... 5c. ₩ yd.
Muslins, 8c. ₩ yd. and upw'd.
Flannels at 20c. ₩ yd. and up.
White Canton Flannel at 6c. ₩ yd. and upward.
Brown Canton Flannel at 7c.

GREAT "BAR"-

GAINS FOR ALL!

Men's Boots at $2 and upw'd
Boys' Boots at 75 cts. and up.
500 Pairs Women's and Misses' Shoes.
Women's Shoes, $1.10 and up.
Children's Shoes, 25c. and up.
Men's Hats at 50c. and upw'd.
Boys' Hats at 40c. and upw'd.
Men's Caps at 40c. and upw'd.
Boys' Caps at 20c. and upw'd.
An elegant assortment of ladies' Hats at 75c. and up.

AND
ALL OTHER GOODS
AT PRICES EQUALLY LOW.

☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS AT CASH PRICES.

DON'T FORGET

The People's Cheap Variety Store,

KEPT BY M. J. TEITELBAUM, LORETTO, PA.

PRICES for THIS WEEK.

THERE NEVER WERE SUCH CHANCES AS THERE ARE NOW
FOR RICH AND POOR TO DRESS ALIKE.

THIS GRAND REDUCTION IS MADE BY US
FOR THE CLEARING SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
CLOAKS, HATS, FURS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, DRY GOODS, CARPETS, FANCY GOODS, &C.

CLOAKS reduced from $3.00 to $2.00.

CLOAKS reduced from ..... $ 3.75 to $ 2.75 | CLOAKS reduced from ..... $2.00 to $ 3.00
CLOAKS reduced from ..... 5.00 to 3.75 | CLOAKS reduced from ..... 20.00 to 12.75
CLOAKS reduced from ..... 7.00 to 4.25 | CLOAKS reduced from ..... 25.00 to 16.00
CLOAKS reduced from ..... 10.00 to 5.50 | CLOAKS reduced from ..... 30.00 to 18.00
CLOAKS reduced from ..... 12.00 to 6.00 |

FURS reduced from $3.50 to $2.50.

FURS reduced from ..... $ 5.00 to $2.50 | FURS reduced from ..... $ 60 to $4.00
CUFFS reduced from ..... 3.00 to 2.00 |

Ladies' Hats and Millinery of all kinds at Prices never before known in this part of the State.

Ladies' Untrim'd Hats reduced from 25 to 15c. | Ladies' Trim'd Hats reduced from $1.00 to 75c.
Ladies' Untrimmed Hats reduced from 75 to 50c. | Ladies' Trim'd Hats reduced from 1.50 to $1.00
Ladies' Fur Hats reduced from ..... 3.00 to 2.50 | Ladies' Trim'd Hats reduced from 2.25 to 1.50
Ladies' Fur Hats reduced from ..... 4.00 to 3.00 | Ladies' Trimmed Hats reduced from 3.75 to 1.75
Ladies' Trimmed Hats reduced from $1.00 to $0.50.
Misses' Trim'd Hats reduced from $1.25 to 75c. | Misses' Untrimmed Hats reduced from 50 to 25c.
Misses' Trim'd Hats reduced from ..... 75 to 50c. | Misses' Untrim'd Hats reduced from 35 to 20c.
Flannels reduced from ..... 10 to 7c. | Flannels reduced from ..... 25 to 15c.
Flannels reduced from ..... 12½ to 10c. | Flannels reduced from ..... 30 to 20c.
Flannels reduced from ..... 17½ to 12½c.
Blankets reduced from ..... $7.00 to 5.00 per pair. | Blankets reduced from ..... $2.50 to $1.75 per pair.
Blankets reduced from ..... 4.50 to 3.50 " " | Blankets reduced from ..... 3.00 to 2.00 " "
Cottonade reduced from 35 cents per yard.
Carpets reduced from ..... 50 cents to 37½c. per yard. | Carpets reduced from ..... 40 to 25c. per yard.
Pensels Carpets reduced from $1.25 to 75c. per yard.
200 yard spool Machine Thread, 3c.; Hand Thread, 2c.; 144 Buttons, 3c.; 280 Pins, 2c.

☞ Wishing all a Happy New Year, and thanking our many friends for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope to merit a continuance of their favors by furnishing GOOD GOODS at such low prices that no one can compete with us.

C. SIMON & CO.,
ELEVENTH AVENUE, ALTOONA, PA.

Great Reduction in Clothing, &c.

OVERCOATS reduced from ..... $ 5.00 to $ 3.85
OVERCOATS reduced from ..... 7.50 to 5.75
OVERCOATS reduced from ..... 9.50 to 7.50
OVERCOATS reduced from ..... 12.25 to 10.00
Men's DRESS SUITS reduced from ..... 6.50 to 5.00
Men's DRESS SUITS reduced from ..... 10.00 to 8.00
Men's BUSINESS SUITS reduced from ..... 10.50 to 8.00
Men's fine DIAGONAL SUITS reduced from ..... 15.00 to 12.00
Men's WORSTED SUITS reduced from ..... 18.00 to 15.25

HATS and CAPS reduced to one half the former price.
FURNISHING GOODS reduced to 25c. and up.
LADIES' COATS reduced to half price.
We sell no SHODDY BLANKETS, but and below cost.
TRUNKS, SATCHELS and VALISES from 50 cents up.

In fact, even on a small bill of goods purchased from me at any time between now and Spring, people living on the mountain can make a day's wages and save enough besides to pay their fare to and from Altoona.

A Large Stock of Millinery Goods, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, &c., at GREAT BARGAINS.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS! AT HALF PRICE TO CLOSE OUT.
REMEMBER THE NAME AND THE PLACE:

CHAS. SIMON'S, 1307 11th Ave., Opposite Kesler's Drug Store, Altoona, Pa.

N. B.—A few HEAVY COATS still left at $1.65; a few DRESS COATS at $1.00; a few BOYS' PANTS at 15 cents, and the best and cheapest CARPETS in Altoona.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,
ALWAYS HAVE THE
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,
TO BE FOUND IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

☞ Don't Forget the Street and Numbers.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Sittell Esq.) Centre street. [1-23.'76-tf]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [5-27.'75-1y]

DR. M. J. BUCK, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ALTOONA, PA.
Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, a. m., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, p. m. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [8-19.-1y.]

HUMBUGGING FARMERS.

If every farmer in the land could read, and *profit by*, the accounts given in the *American Agriculturist* during the past year only, of the various special frauds upon farmers, it would, in the aggregate be a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farming community. There is a set of swindlers whose operations are especially directed towards farmers.

It is no reflection upon the intelligence of farmers that this is so. The rascals know that all kinds of fish are not to be caught with one bait; hence they operate upon clergymen, doctors, merchants, and farmers, each in a different manner. It is safe to predict that there is a new set of traps ready this spring to catch farmers. Of late years the "agency" dodge has been played successfully, and it has already been started thus early in the season. These swindlers are all after one pattern. A glib-tongued chap No. 1 wishes to establish an "agency" for some crinkum. It may be a stump-puller, a machine for grinding the knives of mowing machines, it may be a churn power, or a spring bed. Whatever it is, chap No. 1, somehow, or in some way, contrives to *get the signature* of the farmer. Here is where the trouble begins. We have cautioned and reiterated the caution:

"FARMERS, BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SIGN,"

but this does not seem to be enough; no matter how much care is exercised, the smooth-tongued chap, No. 1, is usually too much for the farmer. So we say to farmers—*don't act as agents* for anything, but if you *will* not heed this, and the temptation as to profit is too great to resist, and you *will* dis regard warnings, we beg of you,

FARMERS, DON'T SIGN ANYTHING.

You may be asked to agree to become an agent, you may be asked to give your address, so that the sample machine, to be sent free, will come all right; you may be asked for merely your post office address. Take our advice—which is the same as Punch's advice to young people about to marry—DON'T! DON'T!!

Don't, do not—pray refrain from *signing your name to anything whatever*, or you open the way for the visit of chap No 2. He has come to *collect his bill*. You have ordered no and so. The goods are at the depot, here is the bill, and he wants the money, as he must take next train. You can't say you never ordered the goods, for *there is your signature!* You can't deny it, but you signed it as an agreement to act as agent, or signed it as your address—No. 2 knows nothing about this—cares nothing about it, but wants his money. Here we again say, *don't*. Don't be bullied into paying it, but let him do his worst. Show him the door, and let him appeal to the courts *if he dares*. The game has already begun, and hundreds of farmers, to avoid *trouble*, will throw away thousands of dollars the coming season.

DON'T BE BULLIED

into paying a dollar on any such claim. At the most, it can only go to a jury of your neighbors to decide, but not one case in a hundred will ever come to that. One correspondent in writing from Massachusetts, says that some of his neighbors think that an agricultural paper can teach them nothing, yet one of these very conceited farmers had to pay $30, which he would have saved had he read our humbug articles, as the very swindle was exposed here.—*From the American Agriculturist for February.*

WILL A VILLAGE COW PAY.—"Will it pay to keep a cow, in village or city?" asks a reader of the *American Agriculturist*, a professional man, living in a village. He has a stable, can get pasturage during six summer months at 37½ cents a week; a boy will drive the cow to and from pasture, and milk her night and morning, and feed and milk her in winter for one sixth of her milk. Hay costs $12 a ton; bran 1½ cents per pound. I can buy milk at 4 cents per quart, or sell any surplus to neighbors at the same price." A fair cow ought to average 10 quarts a day, 270 days in the year, or 2,700 quarts. Deducting one sixth, or, say, 500 quarts, for the boy, leaving 2,200 quarts at 4 cents, equal to $88. Six months' pasturage, $10; about three tons of hay, $36; 1,000 pounds of bran, or six pounds a day for six months, $13. Total cost, $58 Profit, $30. The value of should be especially of the manure, should be worth much more than the risk and any depreciation in value. All these figures of cost, the cow would pay $8 profit, reckoning the milk at only 3 cents per quart. The best profit would come thus: Buy in the spring a milch-cow, a fair milker of common breed; keep her from breeding; milk her 5 to 8 months, or until she ceases to give 7 quarts or more a day; then dry her quickly, feeding a few bushels of corn-meal until she gets in good condition for beef, and sell her to the butcher. Farrow-cows thus treated take on flesh very rapidly, and make very good beef, if only 6 to 8 years old. They will sell for nearly as much for beef as they cost in the spring, and winter's keep and loss of three months' time are saved. We much prefer a farrow-cow's milk, especially for younger children. A fresh, good milch-cow, bought in autumn, will yield fairly during winter, and though farrow will keep up milk on summer pasture, and can be *beefed* in autumn, or when she fails in profitable milk-flow. We should keep our own farrow-cow, even if compelled to reside in a city, hire a stable, and feed hay, meal and bran through the year. —*American Agriculturist.*

Curious Habits of American Salmon.

The enormous quantities of salmon annually captured in the waters of California and British Columbia are a sufficient proof of the abundance of these fish. Millions of "cans" are filled every year; and as only the backs of the fish are used for this purpose, the thin part being reserved for curing in salt, while considerable quantities are naturally wasted in the process of preserving, the supplies must be prodigious. That there should be not only no decrease, but a large increase in the yield, in the face of the severe fishing to which these rivers have been subjected of late years, is a very remarkable fact, which becomes the more astonishing when the curious habits of the fish are taken into consideration. It is asserted over and over again in the reports of both the United States Commissioners of Fisheries and the Inspectors of Fisheries in British Columbia, that the *salmo quinnat*, the principal and most highly prized species of salmon frequenting the Sacramento and the Columbia rivers does not return to the sea after spawning in the head waters of the stream, as is the custom of all European migratory *salmonidæ*, but that, once spawned, it dies in the fresh water. It is supposed that the fish, having descended into the sea in the "smolt" state, remain there for a much longer period than the English salmon, or that they grew very much more rapidly, very few small fish being now captured in the rivers; and the idea that they die after their first visit to their breeding beds is supported by the vast numbers of dead fish which are annually found in the streams during the winter and early spring months, while live kelts are seldom or never seen.

This curious feature in the history of the California and Columbian salmon is vouched for by eminent authorities; and if the fact of the vast quantities of dead and dying fish is not merely another proof of extraordinary abundance of the fish (for numbers of dead spawned fish are found every winter in every salmon run), it is a strong argument in favor of precautions against over-fishing and consequently depletion. The salmon eggs lately sent to New Zealand from America were of this species, so that the colonists have not so much of a bargain as they had anticipated. Another remarkable species of American salmon is the *Sebago*, or, "land-locked salmon," inhabiting Lake Sebago, in which they are naturally confined, without chance of access to the sea. The fish is a true salmon, not merely a trout; and, being naturally non migratory, might with advantage be introduced into some of our inclosed waters.

AN onion is strength—especially for the rheumatic. At any rate, "an extreme sufferer" in the British Isles, having during thirty years vainly tried the Turkish bath, galvanism and potions and plasters innumerable, finds now great relief by eating the odorous esculent freely, cooked and raw. An English mother strongly recommends a weekly ration of the same pungent bulb, thoroughly bolted, as preventive and cure for worms in children; also, for cold in the adult "chest" whenever occasion requires.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A RELISH FOR BREAKFAST.—Take one-fourth of a pound of fresh cheese, cut in thin slices, put in a frying-pan, turning a cup of sweet milk over it; add one-fourth teaspoonful dry mustard, a pinch of salt and pepper, and a piece of butter about the size of a butternut; stir the mixture all the time. Roll three Boston crackers very fine and sprinkle in gradually, then turn at once into a warm dish; send to the table immediately.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

EBENSBURG, PA.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,
AND A GENERAL
BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK,
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,
One Door West of Huntley's Hardware Store,
EBENSBURG, PA.,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1875.-1y.*

25 Fancy Cards, with names, 10c., plain or gold Agent's outfit, 10c. 150 styles. Hull & Co., Hudson, N. Y.

TRADE MARK. 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 21, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of all sizes and descriptions. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Waste!!

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the injury done to it by the older machines, when they can procure the Vibrator, the Extra Grain SAVED by their improved Machines.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses are often less than those of other machines, whether hired or by themselves, as all such wasteful expenses are saved. Farmers should not waste money as I state—examine circulars. Personally attended to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headers or Reapers.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and Grass Seeds, but the only successful Thresher for Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clovers, and the Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, being free from complex and useless Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two sizes of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Especial care bestowed on those made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Reductions in Pressure, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment and Operation, our Outfits are Unsurpassed.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

PAN-HANDLE ROUTE
(P. C. & ST. L. R'Y.)
THE DIRECT AND MOST
COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
TO ALL POINTS IN THE
WEST, SOUTH and SOUTHWEST.
Through Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked
TO ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS.
Our Rates are the Lowest.
OUR ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED.
Our Trains Connect in UNION DEPOTS
With all the great Western Trunk Lines.
NO DELAYS! NO LONG TRANSFERS!
WE RUN NO EMIGRANT TRAINS.
All Classes of Passengers are Forwarded on Regular EXPRESS TRAINS, and go through WITHOUT DETENTION.
FROM THOSE SEEKING
Homes in the WEST
We invite correspondence, and endeavor to give trustworthy information. When necessary, our Traveling Agents will meet parties and be prepared to give satisfactory rates for transportation of passengers, household goods, live stock, etc.
Following is the time of Daily Express Trains via "Pan-Handle Route":

Leave Pittsburgh	8.42 a. m.	11.47 p. m.
Arrive St. Louis	6.30 p. m.	9.30 p. m.
" Kansas City	10.15 p. m.	10.00 a. m.

Connection is made in Union Depot, Kansas City, for all points in Kansas and Colorado. Two hundred pounds of baggage are checked free for colonists.
☞ If unable to procure tickets by the PAN-HANDLE ROUTE nearest railroad station, Passengers should call at Union Depot or at 18 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and call for tickets via "PAN HANDLE ROUTE," by which line Omnibus Transfers are avoided. For Maps of Western Lands, Circulars, Pamphlets, &c., address W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio. [12-20.-6m.]

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RUBBER BOOTS

Being free from adulterative mixtures, will give longer service than common Rubber Boots.
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